

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

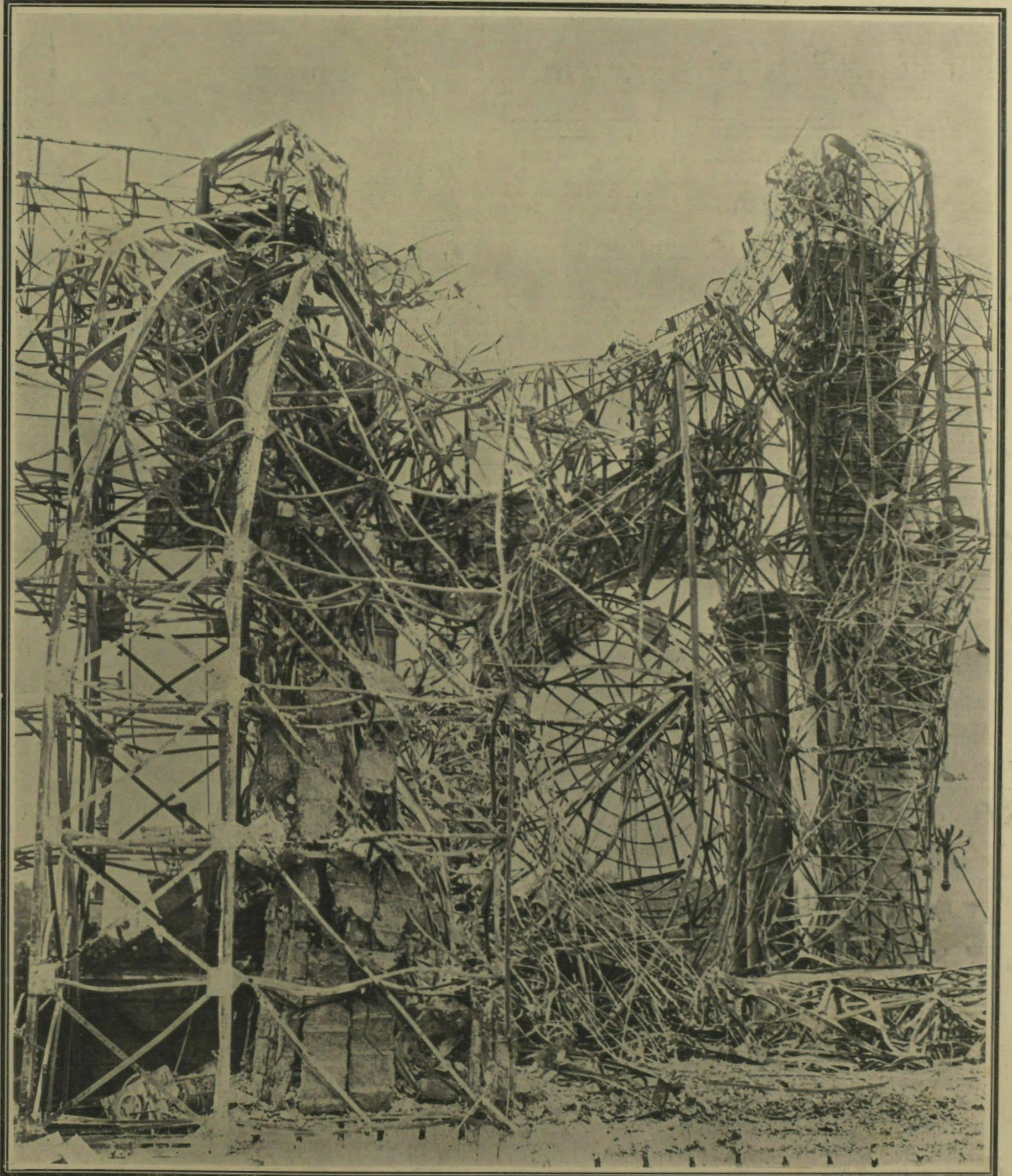
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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WHERE THE GREAT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION FIRE IS SAID TO HAVE STARTED: IN THE BELGIAN BUILDING.

It is obviously impossible to say with certainty where the disastrous fire at the Brussels Exhibition had its beginning. Official inquiries may throw some light on the matter. Meantime, it may be said that it is suggested that it had its origin in the Belgian Section, which adjoined the British Section. The cause of the fire is equally unknown. It has been alleged that the firemen's pumps did not work well, and that there was a scarcity of water, and that these facts, in conjunction with a decision not to use dynamite to blow up buildings at the beginning of the fire and so isolate the burning area immediately, had much to do with the widespread nature of the damage. It has been reported further that a number of actions are to be taken: indeed, certain reports imply that everyone concerned may bring an action against some body or another. — [PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

IN considering the great achievement of her life—the
organisation of the nursing service and the military
hospitals in the Crimean War—it is sometimes forgotten
how perfectly Florence Nightingale had fitted herself for
the task by her previous studies and experience. As a girl,
she became the "ministering angel" of the village in
Derbyshire near her father's estate; and when she grew
up, she went forth on a systematic tour of practical study.
She visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and
Dublin, several military and naval hospitals, and others
in the country; then she went to Paris, and studied at all
the hospitals there under the guidance of the Sisters of
Charity. From Paris she went to Kaiserwerth, on the
Rhine, where she received training as a nurse at the
Institute of Protestant Deaconesses. After that, she
visited hospitals at Berlin and many other German
towns, at Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople,
and Brussels. When she returned to Derbyshire, in
1850, she was asked to reorganise the Home for Sick
Governesses in Harley Street, and, in spite of her need
of rest, devoted herself to the task, and also took an
active interest in London ragged schools and other philan-
thropic efforts. So it was that, when the call came in
1854, it found her thoroughly equipped by almost ten
years' scientific preparation. She was, in fact, the one
woman in the country who was capable of rising to the
occasion. When the news of the terrible condition of the
sick and wounded after the battle of the Alma reached
this country, the Secretary for War, Mr. Sidney Herbert
(afterwards Lord Herbert) instinctively turned to her for
help. His letter crossed one from her volunteering her
services. She left London, with the staff of thirty-eight
nurses whom she had selected, on Oct. 21, and arrived
at Constantinople on Nov. 4, the eve of Inkerman. All
the world knows what followed—how, in the face of
appalling difficulties and official mismanagement, she
reduced order out of chaos at Scutari, and became
the heroine of the suffering troops. "Wherever there
is disease in its most dangerous form," wrote Mr.
MacDonald, the almoner of the *Times* fund at the
front, "there is that incomparable woman sure to be
seen. . . . When all the medical officers have retired
for the night, and silence and darkness have settled
down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be
observed alone, with a little lamp in her hands, making
her solitary rounds." After the Crimean War, Florence
Nightingale became the recognised head of the nursing
profession, which she practically founded. She was
always consulted, on the outbreak of any war, as to
hospital arrangements, and she even offered to go out
to India at the time of the Mutiny. But her health had
broken down under the strain of the Crimea, and though
she took a mentally active part in furthering the great
movement she had initiated, she was compelled to pass
the rest of her long life in quiet retirement.

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"The Lost Halo." Mr. Percy White has a way of
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the medium of flippant fiction. Incidentally, he never
fails to provide an amusing book, so that you may be
certain of being entertained, even while you are shocked
by his cynical estimate of mankind. "The Lost Halo"
(Methuen) is a capital novel, where the characters pur-
sue their separate ambitions in the many-sided life of
modern London. Mr. White does not underestimate
the antiseptic properties of snobbery among the "best
people." Some day the part played in the advancement
of the British nation by that respectable failing will be
found worthy of investigation, and then, it seems pretty
plain, Mr. White will have to be cited as an authority.

"Young Nick and Old Nick." If Mr. Crockett remains one of
those authors who have failed to
fulfil the full promise of their maiden
effort, he retains in his years of popularity the manner
that first attracted his public. He has an easy way with
him, which ingratiates him with a large circle of readers,
and only arouses resentment in a few eccentrics who
hate to see a man consciously waggish or inordinately
pathetic. He has a facile pen, and a fertile imagination.
In "Young Nick and Old Nick" (Stanley Paul) he is to
be found at his best and at his worst, for while the story
that gives its title to the volume is a capital sample of
the product of the Kailyard School, "The Terror of
Enderby's" and "Rosemary—for Remembrance" are
poor, machine-made stuff. "Young Nick and Old
Nick" treats of a subject that will never stale while
the world spins—the old romance of the young man
courting Fortune with head and hands and courageous
heart, and winning her fickle favours by sheer force of
character. Young Nick is a canny Scot to the marrow:
we are not told of it, but there seems no reason to doubt
his advancement to wealth and civic dignity. The moral
of all this is praiseworthy, because Young Nick was not
only long-headed, but staunch in friendship and honest
in business. He wooed one of Mr. Crockett's lovely
girls, and the only quarrel we have with their charming
story is that it might well have filled the book, instead of
retiring early in favour of its less attractive companions.

"The Chosen of Madras (since "Little Henry and
the Gods." his Bearer") has hardly been well
treated by the literary world, if we
except Mrs. Penny. It is the Cinderella of India, this
strange land of paddy-fields and palm-trees, alien, as
Mr. Kipling points out, to the people of the northern
provinces. Mr. Andrew Soutar, therefore, may be said
to break fairly fresh ground, although "The Chosen of
the Gods" (Harper's) must not be taken as a serious
contribution to Anglo-Indian literature. It is a highly
seasoned "shocker," well peppered with the magic and
mystery of the East, and combining in a tasty mixture
a native conspiracy for the raising of another Great Mutiny,
the machinations of foreign spies, and the occult perfor-
mances of a young Krishna. These ingredients may keep
readers too busy to reject the vulgarity of the characters
and the intrinsic absurdities of the story, for they are
boldly mixed, and administered by a generous hand.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE few poor Radicals who alone reverence the past, or seem to have any relish of the royal chronicles of England, have lately been confronted with a proposal calculated to make us take to our beds, to laugh at leisure, or die in peace. For indeed the thing passes all language, and is fit only for death or laughter.

It has actually been proposed in an English paper that the King of England should consent to be called Emperor of the British. The primary answer is obvious. Why not Sultan of the British? Why not Kaiser of the British, or Pope of the British? Why not Tsar? Why not Shah? Why not Grand Lama of Great Britain? Why not Doge of the British Empire? Why not Stadtholder of the United States of Britain? Why not Mogul of the Three Kingdoms? Why not Mikado of the Isles? Why should there be a Dey of Tripoli, and no Dey of Turnham Green? Why should Tartary have had a Cham, while Tonbridge has no trace of a Cham? Why should we hear (with helpless envy) of there having once been an Akond of Swát, when it is vain to hope for any Akond of Surbiton? I know not how to comfort my fellow-countrymen for the loss of all these sumptuous and soaring titles, except by reminding them (however sad it may seem) that they are a great people, with a history of their own. We do not call our ruler an Emperor for the same reason that we do not call him a Brother of the Sun and Moon: because it is our national tradition to call him something else. Brother of the Sun and Moon is a much vaster and grander title than either Emperor or King; and if you want something grander still, I am sure I could invent it. Uncle of the Universe would be good, or Cousin of the Cosmos. These are greater titles than King of England—in mythology. But not in history.

At this rate all the old Republicans will have to make a guard of honour round the English throne. If the Imperialists do not understand how great a thing is a King of England, we do. Any greedy and nameless adventurer who could master a few tribes or steal a few provinces in dim Asia or barbaric Central Europe could call himself an Emperor. But even to call yourself King of England was a great business; still more to be one. To be a King like Edward I., or even like Edward III., is to look down as from a pinnacle upon all the chance brigands and freedmen and compromising courtiers who have managed to "wear the purple" in the anarchies of East and West. To call a British King, wearing the crown of Arthur and Alfred, by the foolish foreign name suggested, is to me almost madly laughable: I would as soon call England by the improved name of Heligoland.

Moreover, Emperor is not a higher grade than King. Really the two things are on different ladders; they are in different scales and categories, like a Knight-Banneret and an R.A.; or like an Arch-Druid and a Colonel of Volunteers. But in strict truth, to make the King an Emperor is to degrade the King to the rank of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are Emperors. The General in Command of the Roman Army, who was called the Imperator, became (very gradually and only to a slight degree even officially) the tie and symbol of that practical unity which the Roman Republic had made throughout the known world. It was a unity resting on military qualities, and therefore the military head of the State, rather than the religious or the legal, became the emblem and sacrament of its sway. But almost up to the last the Imperator was supposed to be an official, and not (in the full religious and romantic sense) a King. The really patriotic peoples, like France and England, had Kings—when they did not have Republics. Emperors were always left for the unpatriotic peoples—collisions and confusions of tribes

who seemed incapable of spontaneous unity. When ever some soldier of fortune managed by brute force to make some welter of Goths and Huns and Iberians behave itself for a month, he felt that he was reviving the Roman Empire; and, with rational truth and very proper modesty, he called himself by the inferior title of "Emperor." He was only an Imperator, a Colonel reading the Riot Act, a soldier forcing peace upon a miscellaneous Europe. So it is with those unhappy men (perhaps the unhappiest of all modern men) who have to rule the inchoate, the mixed, the non-national parts of Christendom—Austria, Germany, and Russia. They, of course, call themselves by the old rude military term, Cæsar, Kaiser, Tsar—in short, Field-Marshal. There is no nation for them to

there is blood shed on the altar, but the idol and the victim are the same.

A King means a Nation: an Empire means the absence of a Nation. The ruler of Austria-Hungary has to be an Emperor; what else can he be? There is no solid and fighting people that sees in him their mere instrument and certain flag. He cannot be a father to one people; he is forced to be a grandfather to a great many. The French never called themselves an Empire until that brief interval when they really were an Empire—that is, when a military man was temporarily trying to rule a European chaos. The English never called themselves an Empire at all. That seems to me the grandest of all the grand facts of our history. Our cognisance has always been the lion and not the eagle. Nor are these two heraldic animals a mere irrelevant fancy. Admittedly, they are both noble and dominant creatures. But the imperial eagle, who is the smaller, sees vaster landscapes from on high. The lion is larger, but he walks in his own ground.

When Disraeli offered to Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India the thing was perilous, but perfectly reasonable: Queen Victoria was Empress of India, because India is not (or, at least, was not then) a nation. She did stand towards the tumultuous races and tossing creeds of that continent as the Roman Emperors stood to the dim tribes and dynasties of Germania and Gaul. In plain common-sense, I think, a settled Government has a right to hold down rebellious nations, at least until somebody is ready to inform it which nation is rebelling. But it is really High Treason to say that the English Crown is as insecure in England as it is in India; and it is only the insecure crown that is called an Imperial Crown. Disraeli's innovation was, of course, bound to bring certain perversions and impossibilities in its train: he himself had a nation, but it was not the English nation, nor, indeed, any nation with a territory and a flag. He had it, however, and was very honourably proud of it. In fact, he was one of those fortunate people who are actually named after their own nation; I cannot at the moment think of any other example—except the estimable Mr. England (who was a pirate) and M. Anatole France; and he, I fancy, has really quite a different name. But if the great Jew who led the English Tories understood patriotism (as I do not doubt that he did) it must have been a decidedly special and peculiar kind of patriotism; and it necessarily laid him open to this mistake about the relative positions of the terms Emperor and King. To him no doubt Emperor seemed obviously a higher title; just as Brother of the Sun and Moon would have seemed to him a higher title than Second Cousin of the Evening Star. Among

Oriental all such titles are towering and hyperbolic; and the only possible question is which title towers the highest and which tells the largest lie. But of kingship as it has been felt among Christian men he had no notion, and small blame to him. He did not understand the domestic, popular, and priestly quality in the thing; the idea expressed in the odd old phrase of being the breath of his people's nostrils; the mystical life pumped through the lungs and framework of the State. You cannot have a King or a Republic until you have a People; both are creative and collective things. A Monarchy turns a million men into one man who can be seen. A Republic turns a million men into one woman who cannot be seen. Both require faith and a power of fashioning a fixed thing and fighting for it. But an Empire merely makes an authority from nowhere attempting to master an anarchy from everywhere. And if ever we call our King an Emperor, we shall be publicly admitting that we are only a chaos, and have no country of our own.



THE "LADY WITH THE LAMP": THE LATE MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN A GROUP AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Florence Nightingale became in her lifetime one of the heroines of history. Since her return from the Crimea she had been an invalid, though she continued to take a leading part in philanthropic movements. The Dean of Westminster, expressing the universal wish of the nation, approached her relatives with a view to her being buried in Westminster Abbey, but as she had given directions in her will for a quiet funeral, the executors felt compelled to decline the offer. It has been arranged that she is to be buried to-day (the 20th) at West Wellow, Hampshire, where her parents rest, and that there shall be a memorial service at noon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH KINDLY LENT BY ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

embody and to be. There is still nothing but a whirlpool of tribes and the tradition of the Roman arms. But a King like St. Louis, a King like King Edward, was a very different business. Royalty was the noblest of all ideals—next to Republicanism. Nay, one may go further: royalty was the most Republican of all ideas, next to Republicanism.

Next after mankind, the most human thing is a man. The old vivid nations said that if all men could not rule, one man should rule; but not some men—not a picked cabal of the wealthy, the cultured, and the cold-bloodedly impudent. The mediæval monarchy in the patriotic peoples (England, France, Spain, Scotland) took this one man and made him part and organ of the people: they offered him as flesh upon an altar; they made him sacramental. If it was to some extent idolatry, one may say in its defence that it was also human sacrifice. For the darkest and grandest, even if the bloodiest, of all mysteries is that where

BURNT AT BRUSSELS: TREASURES THAT ARE DUST AND ASHES.

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A WEDGWOOD WINE AND WATER VASE IN BLACK BASALT MODELLED BY FLAXMAN.

A WEDGWOOD WINE AND WATER VASE IN BLACK BASALT MODELLED BY FLAXMAN.

A REMARKABLE GEORGE II CHANDELIER OF CARVED WOOD.

GRINLING GIBBONS CARVING IN THE WILLIAM AND MARY ROOM.

A WEDGWOOD "MERCURY" IN BLACK BASALT.

A GEORGE II MARBLE MANTLEPIECE, A MASTER CREATION.

LOST WITH THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: PRICELESS EXHIBITS THAT WERE DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Many exhibits that may fairly be described as priceless were destroyed by the great fire at the Brussels Exhibition. Fortunately, the articles sent by the Victoria and Albert Museum were not originals: else the loss to this country would have been incalculably greater. As it is, many private collectors and famous firms have suffered in a way that will bring them the sympathy of every art-lover. As we have said, it is practically impossible to set a price upon many of the treasures that are now dust and ashes, but in the notes that follow on this page and the next we give in some cases a rough idea of their value. We may add further that we are indebted to the exhibitors who owned the objects illustrated for our photographs. Mr. Bernard Moore set no price upon his exhibits, for he would not sell them. The value of the Wedgwoods cannot be given with any safety. The William and Mary Room was generally known as the Grinling Gibbons Room, from the piece of the master's carving that had place over the door, and contained also, in addition to the carving mentioned, two extremely valuable chairs lent by Mr. Charles Allom, of Messrs. White, Allom and Co., and other treasured articles. In the George II. Room, also shown by Messrs. White, Allom and Co., was a particularly fine marble mantelpiece, a remarkable carved wood chandelier valued at £1000 at least, and much fine furniture of the period.

BURNT AT BRUSSELS: TREASURES THAT ARE DUST AND ASHES.



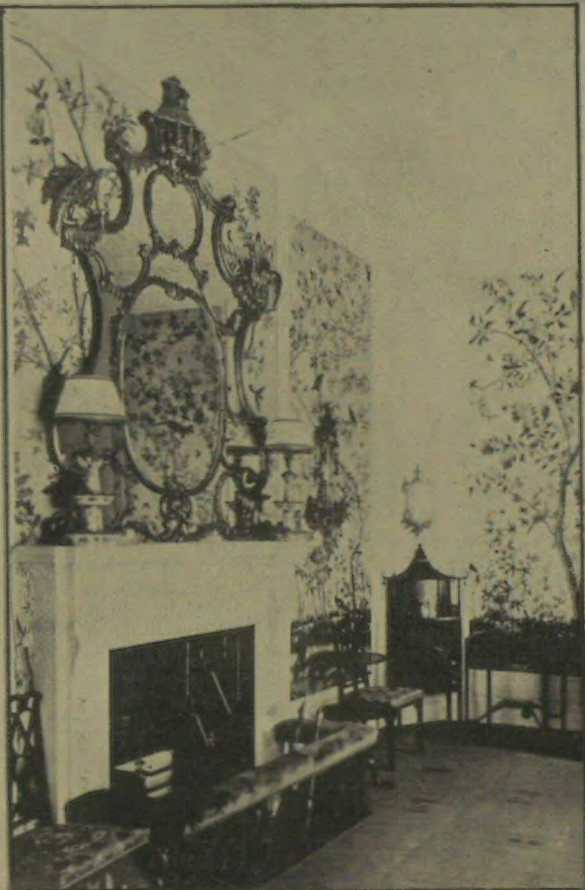
RUSKIN POTTERY, BY W. HOWSON TAYLOR



TAPESTRY FROM THE SOHO FACTORY—
EARLY 18TH CENTURY.



RUSKIN POTTERY, BY W. HOWSON TAYLOR



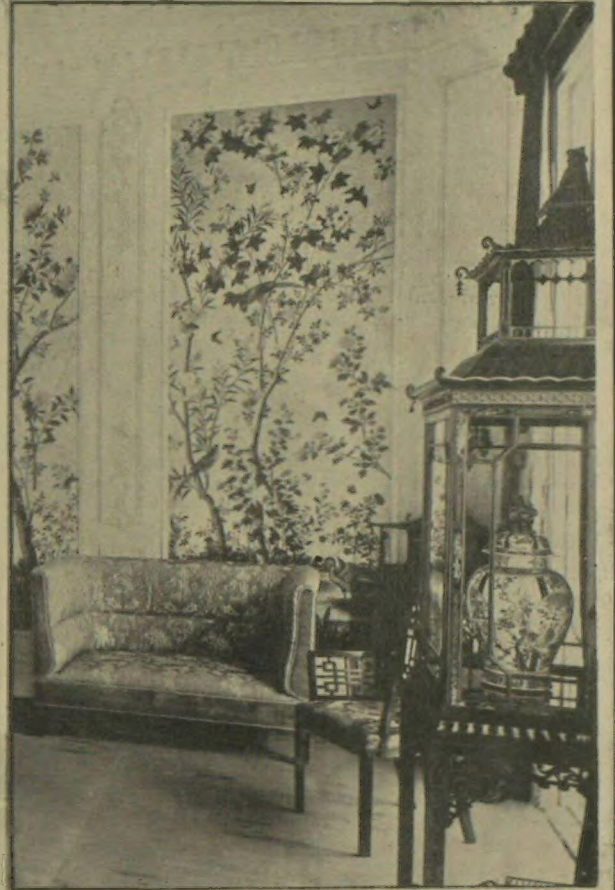
FINE 100 TO 150-YEAR-OLD, PAINTED CHINESE PANELS
IN THE CHINESE CHIPPENDALE ROOM.



CHELSEA PORCELAIN ECUELLE,
COVER AND STAND
(1760-1765)



A WALNUT CHAIR
OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.



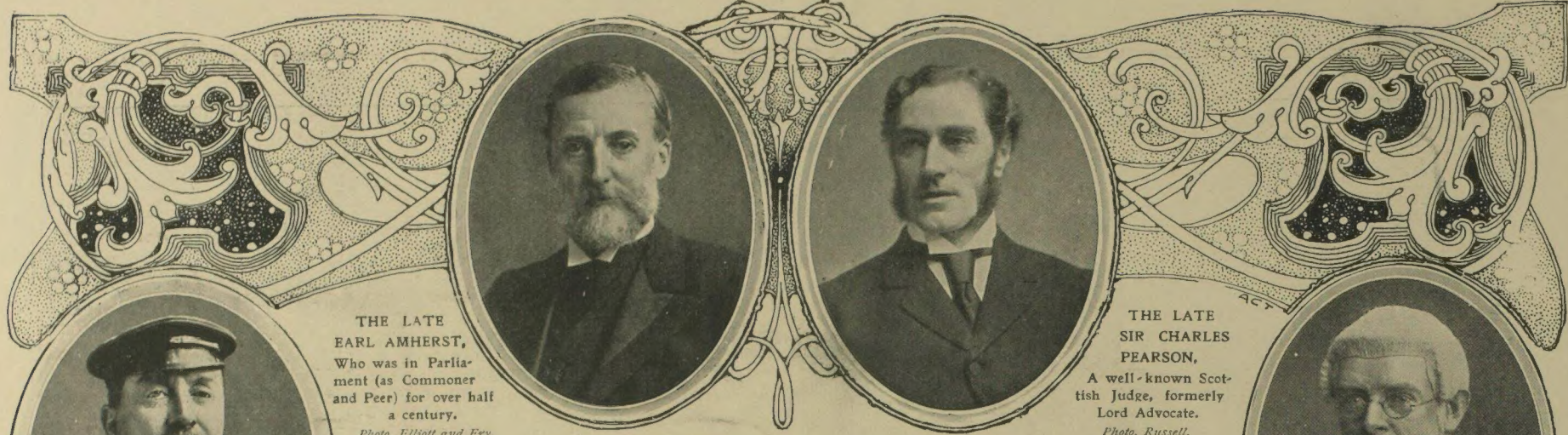
FINE 100 TO 150 YEAR-OLD, PAINTED CHINESE PANELS
IN THE CHINESE CHIPPENDALE ROOM.



ARRAS TAPESTRY—"THE PASSING OF VENUS"—THE FIGURES DESIGNED BY SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

LOST WITH THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: PRICELESS EXHIBITS THAT WERE DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Mr. Howson Taylor says that the pieces of Ruskin pottery he showed at Brussels were some of the finest he had made, and that it is impossible to make others like them. The early eighteenth-century tapestry, from the Soho factory, which was lent by Mrs. Keightley, was valued at £500. In the Chinese Chippendale Room, exhibited by Messrs. Cowtan and Sons, the walls were treated with the "old-style real Chinese paper-hanging of one hundred to one hundred and fifty years ago"; this paper was unique. The Chelsea porcelain écuelle, cover and stand were lent by Lord Swaythling. The walnut Queen Anne chair shown was one of a number of valuable pieces of furniture lent by Mr. G. Leon. The arras tapestry, "The Passing of Venus," which was shown by Messrs. Morris and Co., was woven on the high-warp loom, and was valued at 1500 guineas. It was especially interesting in that the figures were the last work designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The background, colouring, and accessories were by Mr. H. Dearn. The tapestry, which was twenty feet long by nine feet high, was woven at Merton Abbey, 1901-1907. Of very many of the treasures destroyed, no illustrations exist.



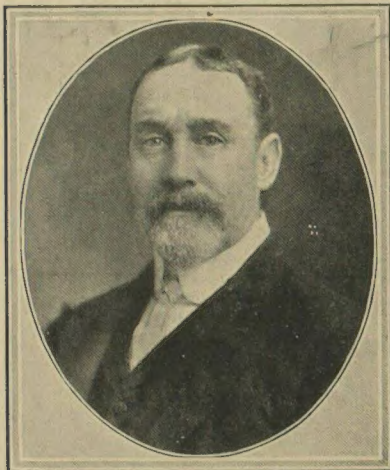
THE LATE
EARL AMHERST,
Who was in Parlia-
ment (as Commoner
and Peer) for over half
a century.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE
SIR CHARLES
PEARSON,
A well-known Scot-
tish Judge, formerly
Lord Advocate.
Photo. Russell.



THE LATE EARL OF EGMONT,
Who was familiarly known as "The
Fireman Earl."

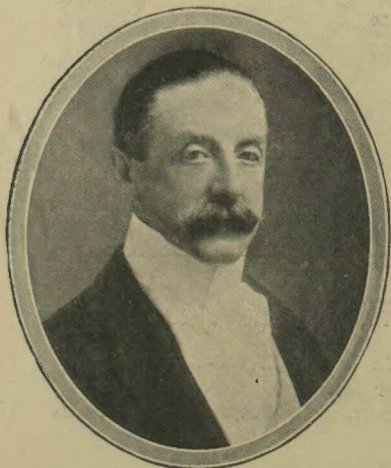
There are not many Earls who have had such an adventurous career as the eighth Lord Egmont. He was born in New Zealand, the son of a Lieutenant in the Army, and was educated as a naval cadet at Greenwich. He went to sea as a common seaman in vessels trading with India, and obtained a second mate's certificate. In 1881, when he was twenty-five, he joined the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and served in it six years. "Gussy Perceval," as he was then familiarly called, next became keeper of the Town Hall at Chelsea. There, on one occasion, he turned the hose on a riotous political meeting, and had to resign. Just then he came into a legacy, and gave a dinner to the poor of Chelsea. But he lost his money in business and went to South Africa. It was in 1897 that he unexpectedly succeeded to the title and estates. These included Cowdray House, which, with its 16,000 acres, its ruin and its curse, the Earl disposed of to Sir Weetman Pearson (now Lord Cowdray) for a sum amounting to nearly half-a-million. The late Earl married Miss Kate Howell, daughter of Mr. Warwick Howell, of South Carolina, but there were no children, and he is succeeded by his only brother, Mr. Charles John Perceval. The new Earl of Egmont, who was born in New Zealand in 1858, was at one time in the merchant service. He has also been in the Natal Mounted Police and the Zululand Border Customs. He married Florence, daughter of the late Dr. George Gibson, of Birtley.



THE NEW EARL OF EGMONT,
Formerly Mr. Charles John Perceval, Brother
of the late Earl.

Earl Amherst had sat in Parliament, in the two Houses successively, more than fifty years. He had previously distinguished himself in the Army, becoming a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and serving in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded at Inkerman. He entered the House of Commons in 1859 as Conservative Member for West Kent, and from 1868 to 1880 he sat for Mid-Kent. In the latter year he was summoned to the House of Lords by writ in his father's Barony of Amherst, and in 1886 succeeded to the Earldom. He was twice married, but there were no children by either marriage. Earl Amherst was for many years Pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

Earl Spencer having left no issue, he is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, Viscount Althorp, formerly known as the Right Hon. C. R. Spencer. The new Peer is the only son of the fourth Earl by his second wife, and was born in 1857. He entered the House of Commons in 1880, and sat for one or other division of Northamptonshire (except for an interval of five years) until 1905, when he was called to the Upper House, and appointed to the position of Lord Chamberlain. In 1892 he was made a Privy Councillor, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. He married, in 1887, the Hon. Margaret Baring, daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke. She died in 1906, leaving three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Hon. Albert Edward John Spencer, now Viscount Althorp and heir to the Earldom, was born on May 25, 1892.

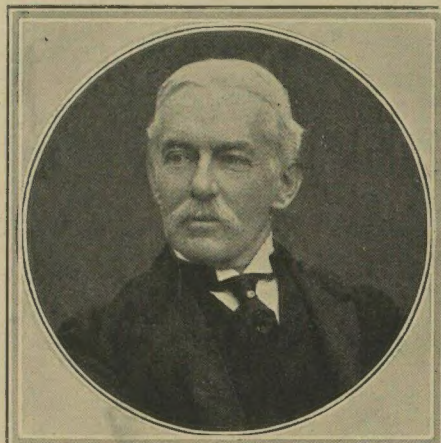


THE NEW EARL SPENCER,
Who, as Viscount Althorp, became Lord
Chamberlain in 1905.

By the death of Sir Fleetwood Edwards, an interesting link with the Victorian Court is broken, for he was one of the late Queen's most trusted and confidential advisers. He was Keeper of the Privy Purse from 1895 until her

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES.

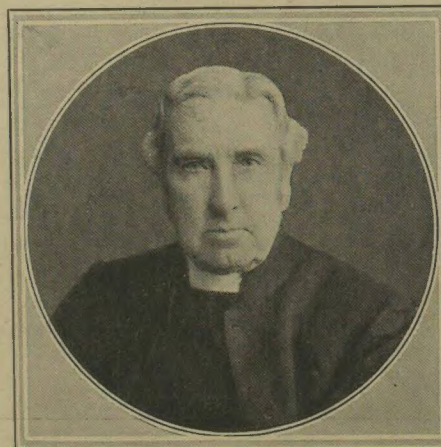
death, and he discharged his delicate task with the utmost tact and discretion. His career began in the Army in 1863,



THE LATE SIR FLEETWOOD EDWARDS,
Formerly Keeper of the Privy Purse and Extra
Equerry to Queen Victoria.



MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. COWANS,
Reported to have been appointed Inspector-General
of the Territorial Forces.



THE LATE VERY REV. W. CONYNGHAM GREENE,
Formerly Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers. He was attached to the British representatives in connection with the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, where he won the commendation of Lord Beaconsfield. This led to his appointment as Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse and one of the Queen's

Assistant Private Secretaries. In 1880 he became Groom in Waiting. Queen Victoria showed her implicit confidence in him by appointing him an executor of her will. King Edward conferred on him the G.C.V.O. and the Imperial Service Order.

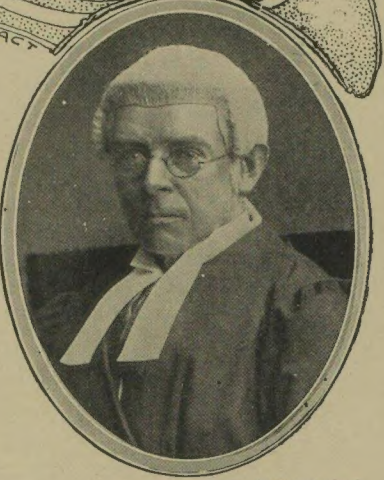
Sir Joseph Walton was one of the few Roman Catholic Judges. Born in 1845, and educated at Stonyhurst and the University of London, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1868, and joined the Northern Circuit. He acquired a large practice in shipping and mercantile cases, and became a Q.C. in 1892. In 1895 the late Judge was appointed Recorder of Wigan, and he was made a Judge of King's Bench in 1901. He became Chairman of the General Council of the Bar in 1899.

Sir Charles Pearson—or, to give him his Bench title, Lord Pearson—was a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session from 1896 until last year. In 1890 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and was elected to Parliament (without opposition) as Conservative Member for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, which he represented until he was made a Judge, in 1896. He was appointed Lord Advocate in 1891, and again in 1895. In 1886 he became Procurator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and as chief lay official of the Church, he was knighted in 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee.

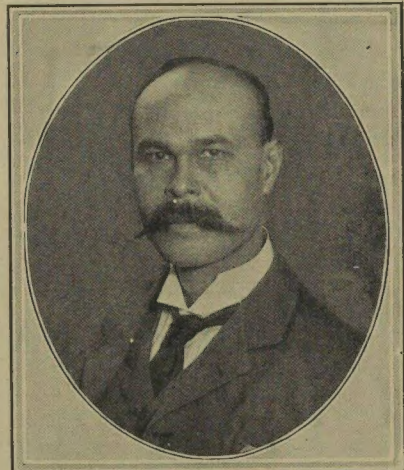
Since the death of the late "King" of the Cocos Islands, Mr. George Clunies-Ross, whose portrait, with some views of his "kingdom," our readers may remember we gave in our issue of July 16, a peculiar legal situation has arisen with regard to his son and heir, Mr. John Sydney Clunies-Ross. As the islands are under the jurisdiction of no other country, and themselves possess no legal machinery for administering wills, Mr. J. S. Clunies-Ross has no means of establishing his claim to them by law. He can only hold the islands by right of possession—or, as the poet put it, "The good old rule, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." This looks like getting back to the origin of private property.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that Major-General John Steven Cowans, who is home from India on leave, will probably accept the post of Inspector-General of the Territorial Forces. General Cowans, who is forty-eight, has held various Staff appointments both in this country and in India, where he became Director of Military Education, and Officer in Charge of the Training and Staff Duties Section at Headquarters. In 1908 he was appointed to the command of the Presidency Brigade at Fort William, Calcutta.

Dean Conyngham Greene, who died a few days ago at Epping, in his eighty-third year, was a son of the Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. After a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, he was ordained in 1850 to the curacy of St. Anne, in that city where his pastoral labours lasted for nearly sixty years. Having served in various parishes, he in 1882 became Prebendary of St. Michael and first Canon of Christ Church. He was appointed Dean in 1887, and resigned in 1907.



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WALTON,
A Judge of the King's Bench Division.



MR. JOHN SYDNEY CLUNIES-ROSS,
The new "King" of the Cocos Islands, who
holds them by right of possession.



THE NEW VISCOUNT ALTHORP,
Eldest Son and Heir of the new
Earl Spencer.

WHEN THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION FIRE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT: THE SCENE IN THE GROUNDS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRUSSELS, FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Aug. 20, 1910. 271

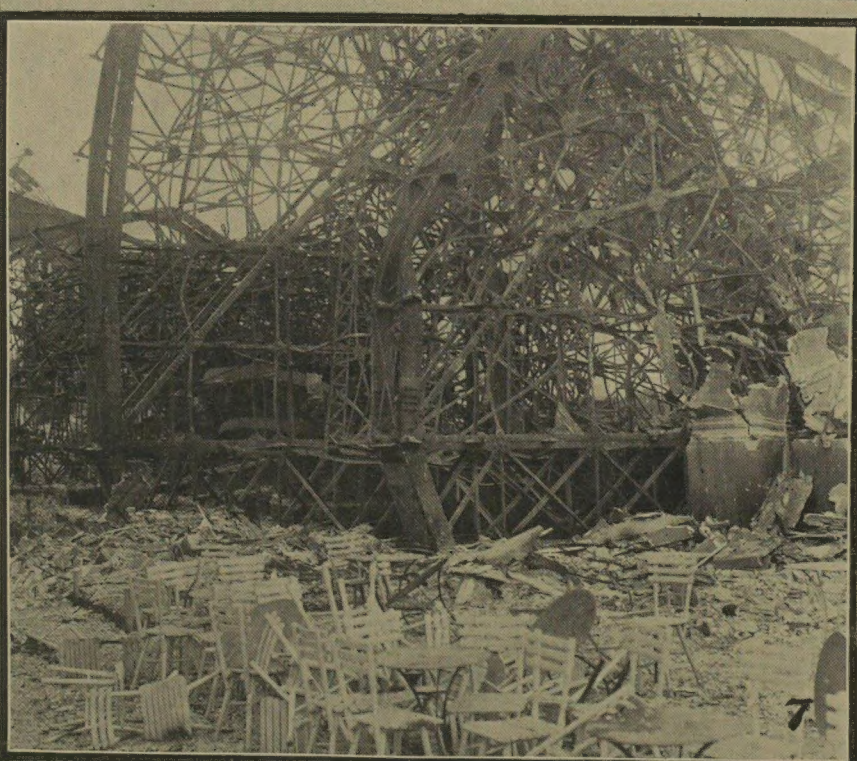
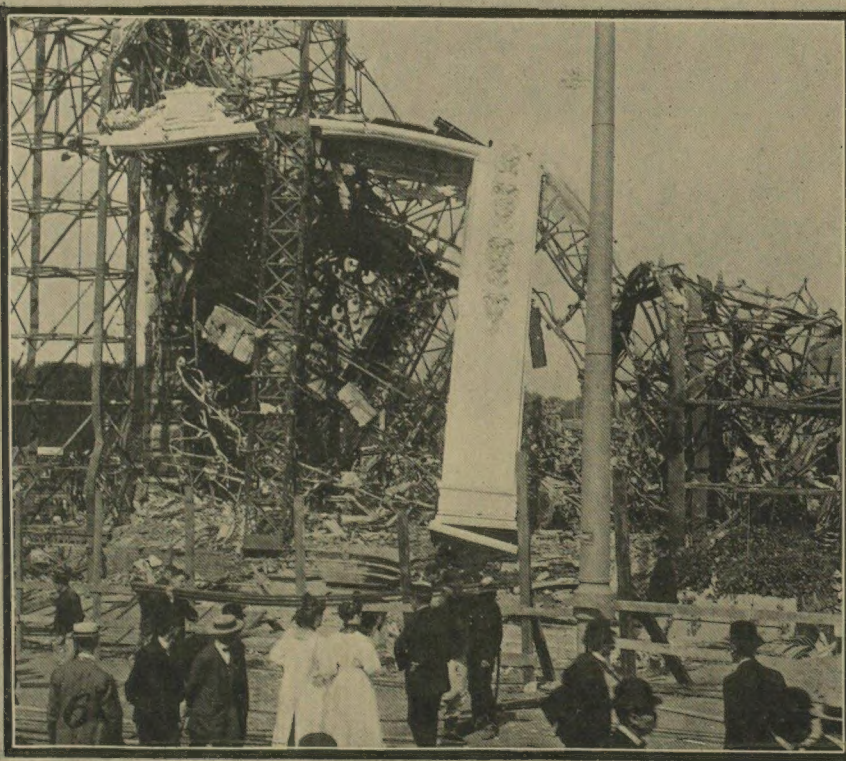
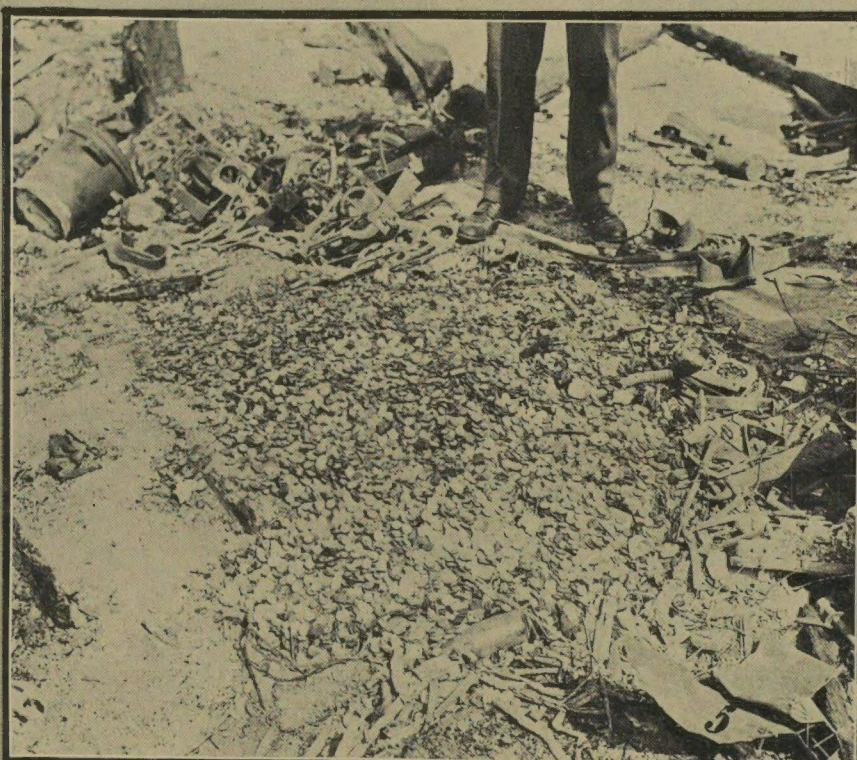
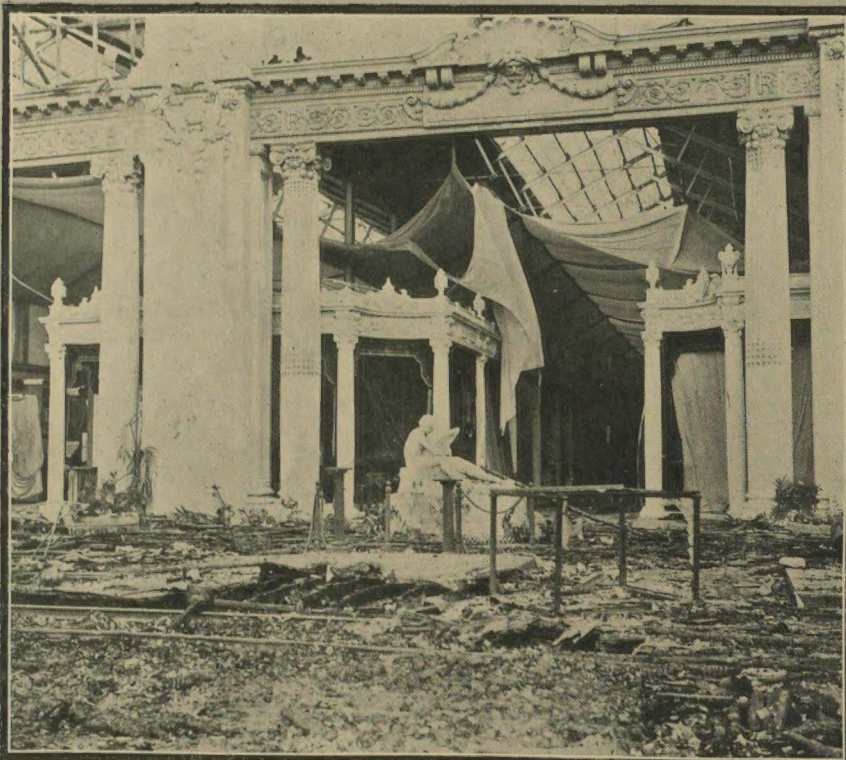
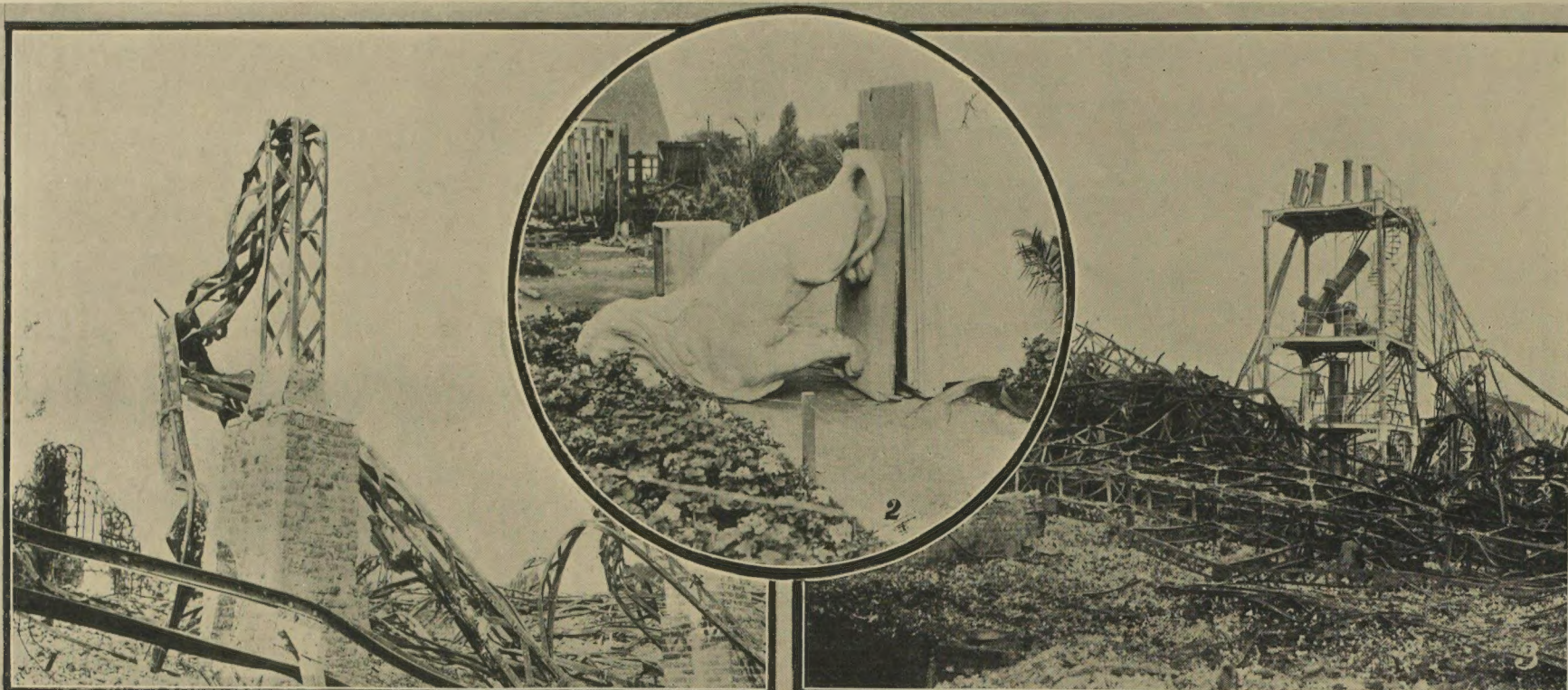
THE DISASTER REPORTED TO HAVE CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR MILLION POUNDS: THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION ABLAZE.

Reports have it that the fire at the Brussels Exhibition will cost British and Belgian exhibitors some £2,000,000, and it is asserted that others will suffer to the extent of another million or two pounds.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and the firemen found it an exceedingly difficult matter to get it under control.

AFTER THE GREAT FIRE: WRECKAGE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL; TWO BY RECORD PRESS.



1. MELTED LIKE WAX CANDLES IN THE SUN, METAL TRELLIS SUPPORTS AFTER THE FIRE.
2. A FALLEN LION.
3. IN THE SECTION IN WHICH THE FIRE IS SAID TO HAVE STARTED: WRECKAGE OF THE BELGIAN BUILDING.

4. IN A SECTION THAT HAS SUFFERED SEVERELY: THE WRECKED FRENCH BUILDING.
5. GUARDED BY BELGIAN SOLDIERS WHO THOUGHT IT REAL MONEY: A PILE OF SOUVENIR "COINS."

6. THE DOOR THROUGH WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS PASSED FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY: THE REMAINS OF ONE OF THE IMPOSING ENTRANCES TO THE MAIN BUILDING.
7. A TANGLE OF TWISTED METAL WORK: ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE ELABORATE MAIN FRONTAGE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The reports that are to hand at the moment seem to make it certain that the British, Belgian, City of Paris, and the Galerie Française Sections have been totally destroyed, together with the Kermesse and Luna Park, that a quarter of the French Section has been destroyed; and that five per cent. of the Italian Section and the Hall of Industry have been destroyed.

SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. III.—RIGHT OF WAY.



RULE 30 (e) IN EVIDENCE: A CLOSE BIT OF MANŒUVRING.

Rule 30 (e), which comes under the heading "Right of Way" and the sub-heading "Meeting, Crossing, and Converging," reads: "A yacht which is close-hauled on port-tack shall keep out of the way of one which is close-hauled on starboard tack."

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR,

Who has written a Volume of Personal Reminiscences, to be published this autumn, by Messrs. Methuen, under the title of "I Myself."

Photograph by Russell.

FRANCIS BACON
1561- LORD VERULAM
- 1627

DR. THEAL,

Whose new book, "The Yellow and Dark-Skinned People of Africa," is announced by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein as a companion volume to his History of South Africa.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON ANCIENT GREEK SPORT, MODERN FICTION, AND A FRENCH ACTOR.

THE ancient Greeks were even more enthusiastic about athletic sports than ourselves, and I pine to read Mr. Norman Gardiner's new book on this subject. Only scraps have reached me in a review. Perhaps aviation is hardly to be called an athletic sport, and it does not appear that the Greeks of historical times indulged in it. But if the Cretans, long before the age of history, were not aviators, I do not see why they told the story of Icarus, who fell and was killed, in the style with which we are too familiar. These amazing Cretans knew a great deal.

Did the Greeks bet on their races? It scarcely seems in nature that they should refrain, and there is a bet in Homer's description of the chariot-race, a bet not about the winner, but as to what chariot is leading at a point remote from the grand stand. We get very few details about the sports. Pindar's object, in odes on victors, was to tell mythical stories about their fabulous ancestors, not to give sporting details.

The reviewer to whom I am indebted asks, "How many allusions to betting are there in Sir Walter Scott's novels or in Tennyson's poems?" I can remember none in Tennyson, and in Scott only "St. Ronan's Well" is full of bets, as it describes sporting society at a watering-place. We know that people betted freely in Queen Mary Stuart's time—for example, on matches at archery; and there was usually betting on tennis, and always on *jeu de mail*, a variety of golf, with hammer-headed clubs.

The only example of this club which I have seen was variously described as an "iron" and as a "putter." In fact, it was a driver, with the maker's name, C. Gresset; but the ends of the head were strengthened with iron rings, and the face was so large as to prove that the ball, wooden, was much larger than our golf-ball.

The nature of us to one of deeply interesting "Pickwick" is me, and I quote from memory when I say that Mr. Pickwick spoke to Master Bardell about "alley tors." Surely for "tor" (a Celtic word), we should read "taw," as in "they knuckled down at taw." The alley taw is, or was, a large and beautiful glass marble, as distinguished from "commoneys."

the subject leads the questions so to Dickensians. not accessible to me, and I quote from memory when I say that

Latin word is known before St. Jerome, who, if I mistake not, has *stapes*. The reviewer thinks that stirrups "came into Europe with the Asiatic nomads several centuries after Augustus."

But an iron stirrup was found in the Roman station at Newstead, under Eildon Hill, and is earlier than "several centuries after Augustus." Perhaps the light horse of the Gauls used stirrups, but we shall know more about it when Mr. Curle publishes his book about the curious little Pompeii beside the Tweed. As to the Greek torch-race, we shall never understand it: the allusion by Æschylus only makes the affair more puzzling.

An eminent Continental critic informs me that, in his opinion, English fiction is going to what Mr. Mantalini called "the demnition bow-wow." He names authors of the highest renown among us, and says that he finds them *illisibles*—not by him to be read. So do I, for that matter. The authors named do not amuse. I suppose they are valued for the depth of their thought, or something of that kind: all very well in its place—in philosophy or science; but then one prefers one's philosophy and science *neat*.

For an interesting book, not *illisible*, let me recommend the "Journal de Edmond Got," of the Comédie Française (1822-1901). M. Got mainly played the heavy fathers and financiers, when he acted last in England, but he had been the mellow glory of the Comédie long before Coquelin came. He had served, with great courage, in French campaigns in Algeria; he tells a story of a duel in which he had not the better, but he had beaten his opponent first, with the arm of flesh. He knew Mlle. Mars and the great Alexandre Dumas and Alfred de Musset. He knew Greek too, preferring Sophocles to Voltaire; he read Thucydides; he was a thorough student of his art and of the traditions of the stage. He had suffered not a little, like his company, from the light-hearted ways of Rachel and of Sara Bernhardt.



RE-RISEN FROM THE FOAM AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS: A MARBLE BUST OF APHRODITE RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM A WRECK OF THE FIRST CENTURY B.C.

This and the other two pieces of sculpture here illustrated lay at the bottom of the sea, off the coast of Tunis, for two thousand years. Along with a large number of other works in marble and bronze, which we have illustrated on previous occasions, they formed part of the cargo of a vessel wrecked in the first century B.C. about five miles from what is now the port of Mahdia. They were evidently intended to adorn some building, and perhaps were being brought to Rome from Greece or Sicily. One of the statues bore the sculptor's name, Boethus of Chalcidion, who lived in the second century B.C.; another is thought to be a replica of the Eros of Praxiteles. This rich treasure of the sea was found by divers fishing for sponges, who came to the surface terrified and said they had come upon "sleeping giants" at the bottom of the sea. The sculptures are now in a museum at Bardos, near Tunis.

How deeply French has affected Scots! When I was about the age of six, and in England for the first time, I asked, in a little toy-shop, for *boules*, meaning marbles, of course, and knowing no other term for them. But the shopman, grinning, said there were no bulls in his china shop. My junior brother and I were much astonished by the ignorance of that tradesman.

To return to our Greeks, their jockeys certainly did not use saddles or stirrups; in fact, there is no Greek word for stirrup, and no



WINE AND WATER: A BRONZE HEAD OF DIONYSUS, THE GREEK GOD OF WINE, WHICH WAS UNDER THE SEA FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

Moreover, he wrote very good verse: a strange poem he composed in a half-dream. M. Got saw many Revolutions, and was a Conservative.



TWENTY CENTURIES BENEATH THE SEA: A BRONZE HEAD OF ATHENE FROM THE WRECK OF AN ANCIENT GREEK SHIP OFF TUNIS.

This, indeed, is certain, from pictures of about 1610. They putted out, however, with a small ball of steel, hefting it through a narrow iron hoop.

INCALCULABLE WEALTH AMIDST THE ETERNAL SNOWS: THE "GOLD MOUNTAIN" OF BITTER CREEK.



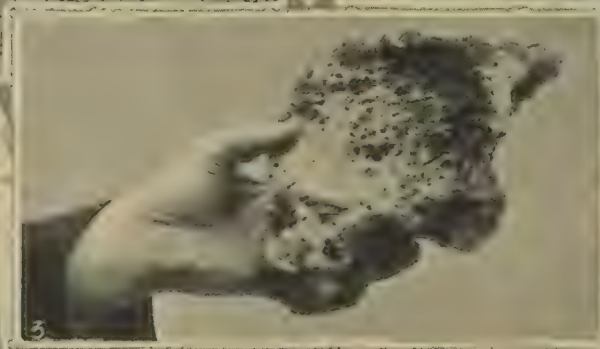
1. THE NEW EL DORADO: IN BITTER CREEK, SHOWING THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD" ON THE RIGHT.

2. SAID ORIGINALLY TO EXTEND, FOR TWENTY MILES: THE LEADS (VEINS OF ORE) CONTAINING GOLD, RUNNING THROUGH THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD."

Bitter Creek, the scene of the gold-find, is in the Skeena division of the Cassiar mining district, which, despite the fact that it had yielded rich finds of gold, was not looked upon as one of the best-placed mining districts in British Columbia until the recent discovery. Gold was first found there in 1884. As we have occasion to note elsewhere, the first descriptions of the find spoke of a mountain of gold and of a reef at least twenty miles in length. The mountain has "diminished" in view of later news. It is said also that it will not be as easy to obtain the gold as was anticipated, for very little of it, if any, is free milling gold. It may be explained that "lead" is the mining term for a lode or vein of ore.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

IN TREASURE LAND: GOLD-MINERS AT BITTER CREEK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. ON A LAND OF FORTUNE, OR A PLACE OF BARREN HOPES? PROSPECTORS AT THEIR STAKED CLAIM.
2. WHERE THE GOLD THAT GAVE RISE TO THE STORY OF THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD WAS FOUND: DISCOVERY CLAIM, LOOKING TOWARDS BITTER CREEK.

3. THE MOST VALUABLE GOLD OF BITTER CREEK: HONEYCOMB GOLD (FREE MILLING.)
4. GOODS FOR MINERS IN THE MOUNTAINS: SUPPLIES BEING HAULED UP IN CAGES RUNNING ON CABLES.
5. SEEKING GOLD: A PROSPECTOR AT WORK AT BITTER CREEK.

"Claims on a lode are rectangular pieces of ground (we quote the 'Telegraph') fifteen hundred feet square; but placer claims are only two hundred and fifty feet square. The claim is located by erecting three posts, one of which is placed at the point of discovery, and the other two on the line of the mineral vein, to mark the boundaries of the claim. Upon each of these posts must be written the name of the claim, the name of the locator, the date of discovery, and on the No. 1 Post, in addition, the compass bearing of the mineral vein, and the number of feet the claim runs on each side from the post. . . . As soon as £100 worth of work has been done the owner becomes entitled to a Crown grant, and is thenceforth the absolute owner, subject to the payment of a 2 per cent. royalty on the value of the minerals extracted from the claim." Anyone over eighteen may be allotted a miner's license in British Columbia on payment of a fee of five dollars a year. He can hold only one mineral claim on the same vein or lode (except in Ontario, where he can hold three); but he can buy other claims should he wish to do so. The holder of a license is at liberty to prospect for minerals, locate claims, and mine on any Crown lands and on other land on which the right so to enter is reserved.

THE GOAL OF THE GOLD-SEEKER: STEWART, NEAR BITTER CREEK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. READY TO COVER THE TWO MILES OF MUD LEADING TO THE TOWN: PROSPECTORS LANDING AT STEWART.
2. OPENED BY AN ENTERPRISING IRISHMAN: A GRILL AND RESTAURANT IN A TENT AT STEWART.
3. STEWART'S FIRST CLERGYMAN: THE REV. D. G. LANE, OF KNOX COLLEGE, TORONTO.

4. IN THE TOWN THAT HAS JUST BECOME WORLD-FAMOUS: A STREET IN STEWART.
5. A TENT AS A PLACE OF WORSHIP: THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (AND FREE LIBRARY) IN STEWART.
6. SEEKERS OF THE NEW EL DORADO: PROSPECTORS LANDING AT STEWART.
7. A "POST-OFFICE" NEAR STEWART: A MINER PLACING HIS LETTER ON THE TWIG.

Stewart, which was practically unknown a year ago, is growing rapidly, a state of things brought about in great part by the announcement of the gold find at Bitter Creek. A correspondent of the "Times," writing from Stewart, says that the camp is "as peaceful and law-abiding as any fishing or country town in England, there being only two policemen in the district, whose sole duty it is to smoke the pipe of good fellowship." With particular regard to the fourth of our Illustrations, we may point out that on the right of the photograph are seen a pool room, the Empress Theatre, and a hotel named after King Edward VII. On the left may be seen a bakery, a café, and a bank. When the photograph was taken recently, Mr. Hubert Henry Davies's "Cousin Kate" was being played at the theatre shown. This piece, it may be noted, was first produced at the Haymarket seven years ago. Of the seventh photograph, we may say that the miners place their letters on the twig and leave them there to be collected.

THE GREAT WHITE WASTES OF EL DORADO: ON THE TRAIL TO THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD."

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



CROSSING THE FIFTEEN-HUNDRED-FEET-DEEP GLACIER ON THE WAY TO BITTER CREEK:

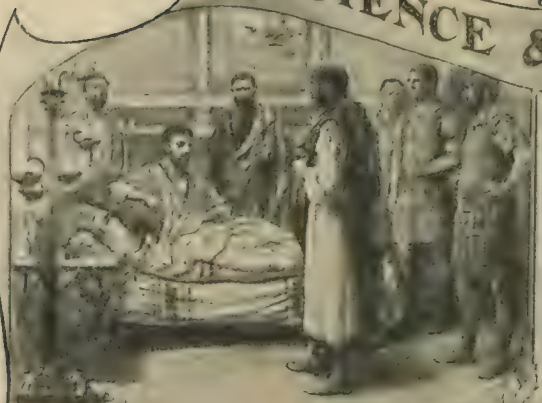
The first accounts of the gold-find at Bitter Creek (seventeen miles from Stewart City, at the head of the Portland Canal, which forms the boundary between the United States territory of Alaska and British Columbia) reported that a "mountain" of gold had been discovered. As might have been expected, the initial statements were considerably discounted by those that came later, but there seems little doubt that the find has a very considerable value. It was asserted originally that there was a twenty-mile reef of free-milling gold, and there was an immediate rush to the new El Dorado. Since then it has been said (not officially, but by one whose evidence may be credited) that the discovery is a ledge of low-grade pyrites with the free gold confided to the surface—a statement which means that the gold-seekers will win wealth only with the aid of much machinery and by great labour. Thus the "enormous reef of free-milling gold-ore" seems to have resolved itself into "a reef carrying some free gold." Many, doubtless, are

PROSPECTORS JOURNEYING TO THE "MAMMOTH GOLD REEF" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

doomed to disappointment, but it is believed that from two to three thousand men will be able to make their claims pay. A correspondent of the "Times," writing from Stewart to say that the reports in a number of English papers have been "very glowing, exaggerated, and misleading," says: "Stewart has undoubtedly every promise of being one of the premier mining-camps of Canada, if not of the American continent. The valley in which it lies is level and V-shaped, about a mile broad, where it meets the salt water, and about fifteen miles long, bounded by towering mountains rising thousands of feet, their tops covered with snow and glaciers the whole year round. It is in these mountains and in the various creeks running into the Bear River . . . that the mineral deposits have been found. . . . Some extremely good prospects have been found in the neighbourhood of Bitter Creek, where leads many feet wide and stretching some thousands of feet, containing gold in payable quantities, have been found."

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY



THE GREATEST PHYSICIAN
OF HIS TIME
CLAUDIVS GALEN 131-200
A.D. 175
AND THE EMPEROR
MARCUS AURELIUS

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CURE BY STARVATION.

THE notion that ailments of the digestive system chiefly, but also affections of other kinds, including gout itself, may be cured by abstinence from food for a time has been revived of late days by Mr. Upton Sinclair and by other devotees of this system of treatment. If the advocates of starvation as a cure did not protest quite so much, their arguments would carry more weight with the public. Once started as a means of relieving dyspepsia, the practice of abstaining from food became invested with the virtues of a "cure-all." As usual, we hear of unsuccessful cases, and this result is to be expected where any one system of cure is regarded as applicable to the relief of diseases whose natures are as far apart as are the poles asunder. But such considerations do not weigh with enthusiasts at all. Each fresh idea in the way of "cures" is regarded as representing the Utopia of medical science, and till it is found out as being just like other modes of treatment—successful sometimes, and useless as often—nothing can disturb the faith that is placed in the new fad or fashion.

There are plain physiological grounds to be discovered for the belief that, beyond a certain stage, abstinence from food represents an impossible practice. The human body is an engine which requires constant repair of its substance, and as constant a supply of material—that is, food of certain kind—to enable it to develop its energy or working power. It is quite within the limits of correct science to describe the body as a heat-engine, and the necessary heat and energy can only be obtained by the chemical combustion in the body of foods of the fat, starch, and sugar class. Having regard to the maintenance of the healthy state, we can no more expect to keep up our bodily resources in the absence of energy-foods and body-building ones than we can attempt to repair a locomotive without iron, or to develop its power without coal. This is the natural, normal, and healthy phase of the question. Whether we eat too much, or whether the amounts of food given in standard tables of diet are excessive, are matters entirely outside the question of food-abstinence. It is easy to revise a diet and to adjust food to the wants of the individual body, or of collections of units. So we should be clear in the first place concerning what is the natural mode of life for the healthy frame, and separate this phase of the matter entirely from other aspects which take into consideration the cure of disease. And here we enter the special province of the physician, who alone is entitled to speak with authority founded on a wide experience of disease and its relief.

The principle of starving temporarily for the relief of digestive and other ailments is no new thing. Medical men have ordered diminution of food-amounts, or even a sterner régime, from time immemorial. They have followed Dame Nature in respect of this practice, for when



Photo. B.I.G.

THE HUB OF THE FATHERLAND: A STONE AT SPREMBERG SET UP TO MARK THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Spremborg is a Prussian town in the province of Brandenburg. It lies about midway between the east and west extremities of the German Empire, thus forming the centre of a circle drawn with those extremities as the ends of the radii. It was probably before the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein that Spremborg marked the half-way point between the north and south.



AIR-MOVEMENTS MADE VISIBLE BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE EFFECT ON THE AIR OF A PROPELLER PERFORMING 600 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE.

This photograph was taken by an eminent Japanese scientist, M. Tanakadate, Professor of Physics in the University of Tokio. In order to obtain the effect he makes use of the differences of refraction between hot and cold air. In a dark room he heats the air with Bunsen burners, and by making a propeller rotate in front of the hot air he obtains eddies consisting of streaks of hot air and streaks of cold air, having a different index of refraction. These eddies he illumines with an electric flash, thus making a very rapid impression on the plate. The photograph was taken in front of a propeller fifty centimetres in diameter mounted on a horizontal shaft, and in front of which was a strip of air heated by Bunsen burners.



CHURNING THE AIR AS THE PROPELLER OF A STEAM-SHIP CHURNS THE WATER: AN AIR-PROPELLER IN FRONT OF A LIGHTED CANDLE—(1) AT REST, AND (2) MAKING 1300 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE.

The propeller, fifteen centimetres in diameter, is seen in the first photograph mounted on a vertical shaft in front of a lighted candle. In the second the effect is shown of the propeller making 1300 revolutions a minute. The vortex near the blade is caused by that blade, the other vortex higher up being caused by the preceding blade. Of course, each blade causes in space a continuous vortex in the form of a spiral, of which a vertical section only is shown by the photograph.

illness attacks us appetite fails, the demand for food falls away into abeyance, and the rest thus given to the system at large undoubtedly assists the way and process of recovery. But the starvation-process must be kept within limits. Let it proceed till the temperature has fallen to a certain degree, and death will result; for when we die for lack of food we really perish from loss of heat. Assuming the best for the advocates of starvation as a cure, we may very naturally suppose that an enfeebled and irritable stomach, day by day worn out with the attempt to perform its duties, is made to rest. There is more or less complete cessation from its labours, and rest is, of course, in itself a valuable mode of cure. This is exactly the treatment ordered by physicians, who, by prescribing milk-diet and predigested foods, carry out the starvation cure within limits. By-and-by, with the invigoration of the digestive powers, a gradual return to the normal diet, or to a suitable one, takes place with satisfactory results.

Beyond this practice, however, lies the wholesale deprivation of food for days. This is the mode of cure advocated by the new school of dietetics. Their own accounts of the effects of abstinence are, of course, highly coloured. We hear nothing of failures: everything is touched with the rosy glow of success. Body is rejuvenated, mind becomes clearer, and in some cases bodily strength is said not to be perceptibly diminished. This latter contention is, of course, a matter of degree. Given a prolonged period of starvation, and the physical powers would collapse. As for the clearer mental perception, the brain has laws of its own in respect of its work, and these conditions vary in different individuals. Sometimes on the near approach of death, in cases of extreme bodily enfeeblement, we meet with an amazing activity of the mental powers. On the face of things, one feels inclined to adopt the view that, where the starvation cure does good, it represents a much-needed, if drastic, food-reform in cases where the nutrition has previously been of ultra-generous extent. In other words, over-fed bodies—over-feeding is a relative term—benefit from a very complete reduction of their income, and they are given the opportunity to get rid easily of those bye-products whose accumulation in the frame represents the real cause of not a few of the ailments that afflict us.

The same result could be attained in many cases by the adoption of abstinence from meat foods, in others by the limitation of alcohol and tobacco, and by other and varying modifications made, not in the menu only, but in all the habits of life.

I am tempted at least to say this much about starvation cures—that they open the eyes of the public to the simple and excellent idea that in attention paid to diet lies the secret of success in dealing with many of the ailments which beset us. The notion that everything in the way of disease is to be cured by drugs is obstructive to the best interests of the race. The time may come when a medically regulated kitchen or cooking-depot will supersede the chemist's shop.—ANDREW WILSON.

BEARING NO IMPRESSION OF THE THING IT WAS:
RUINS OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.



IN THE THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF DESTRUCTION: THE BURNT-OUT SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION.

It may well be said that the burnt-out portion of the Brussels Exhibition bears no impression of the thing it was, "Like a waxen image 'gainst a fire."

It is stated that, altogether, the flames swept over thirty-seven acres.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND G.P.U.

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF £2,000,000: THE DEAD HEART OF THE GREAT FIRE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.



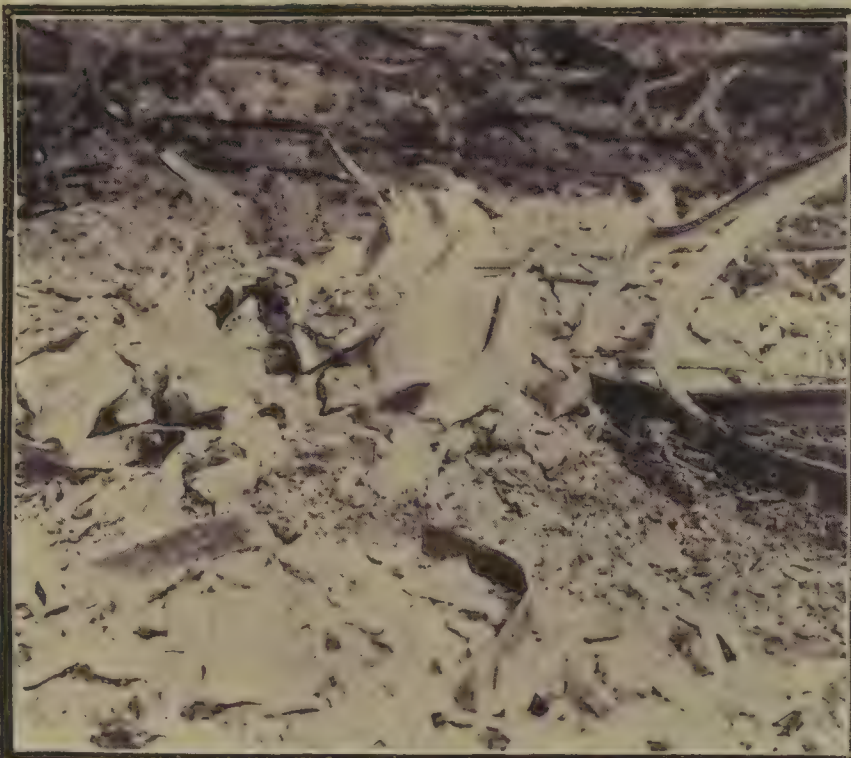
IN THE SECTIONS THAT SUFFERED MOST: THE RUINS OF THE BRITISH AND BELGIAN BUILDINGS—THE SKELETON OF THE BELGIAN BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND;
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE BRITISH BUILDING IN THE FOREGROUND.

The British and Belgian Sections of the Brussels Exhibition were the chief sufferers by the great fire: indeed, both were utterly destroyed. The amount of the loss has been variously estimated. The latest statements are that the disaster has cost the British and Belgian exhibitors £2,000,000. It is reported that the only British exhibits that are safe are those included in the Machinery Hall and the loan collection of pictures by old masters, which were in a separate building two miles away. Meantime, those concerned are said to be crying, "Haut les cœurs et Vive l'Exposition de Bruxelles!" and the Exhibition is to remain open.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.

UTTERLY DESTROYED: IN THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND L.N.A.



1. DESOLATION: IN THE BURNT-OUT BRITISH SECTION.

3. THE REMAINS OF THE ROOF OF THE BRITISH SECTION.

5. TWISTED BY THE GREAT HEAT OF THE FIRE: PART OF THE DISTORTED FRAMEWORK OF THE BRITISH BUILDING.

2. CURIOSITY CONCERNING THE WRECKAGE: THE CROWD LOOKING AT THE RUINS.

4. ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM'S EXHIBIT.

6. AFTER THE FIRE: TWISTED FRAMEWORK AND BROKEN FOUNDATIONS OF THE BRITISH SECTION.

These photographs give an exceptionally good idea of the devastation wrought in the British Section by the fire at the Brussels Exhibition. The one showing all that remains of the Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibit is particularly significant. It is fortunate, indeed, that none of the articles shown by the Museum in question were originals; otherwise the loss would have been irreparable. They were copies of 15th and 16th century silver-gilt vessels, the originals of which are in the possession of the King, various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and City Companies.

A NEW STYLE FOR THE KING? "GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF THE BRITISH"?



THE WORLD'S EMPERORS: THE AREA OF THE LANDS THEY RULE: AND THE POPULATION OF THOSE LANDS—
FOR COMPARISON WITH THE AREA OF THE LANDS RULED BY KING GEORGE, AND THEIR POPULATION.

It is suggested that, when he is crowned next year, the King shall receive the title "Emperor of the British," that his Majesty's style shall be "Our Sovereign Lord George, by the wish of his Peoples Emperor of the British, and by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." In support of the idea, about which Mr. Chesterton has something to say in "Our Note-Book," it is pointed out that the area and population of the British Empire exceed those of any one of the nine Empires of the world, save for the fact that the population of China is greater than that of the British Empire by about seventeen millions. Our Illustration emphasises the fact. It may be noted that the ten-million population of Egypt is included neither in the figures we give for the British Empire nor in those given for the Ottoman Empire. Our figures are taken from the "Statesman's Year Book."



AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

II.—THE GREAT AND GOOD WORK DONE BY THE EGYPTIAN PATRIOTS.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

NOW listen, O my brother, and pay close attention, for what I now propose to tell thee is of great importance. Four years now have I been a student in this city, which means that I have watched the growth of Patriotism almost from its birth. Thou knowest how the Mourned of the Country, of the East and of El Islâm, the recipient of God's mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kâmil, early became the poet of our griefs. Full to the lips of Frankish catchwords, learnt in Fransa, he fired our brains with glorious talk of emancipation, culture, progress, the while he healed our hearts with the assurance that El Islâm would triumph soon by Allah's mercy, and all the infidels be made subservient or driven forth. Though comforted by his words, and further cheered by the condolence of the Europeans, French and Germans, who, holding out to us the hand of friendship, gave us hope, we still felt no great courage till, as if by miracle, we saw our mighty leader's words come true. Ah, he was the man, by Allah! He alone of all the Children of the East could read in the mind of a Frank and, detecting its one fond desire, its weakness, gratify it and so win his way. He told us what was coming, though we hardly dared believe.

The miscreants, the stony hearts, our old oppressors, who so long had ruled in England, were cast down by Allah's might, and in their stead reigned men whose one desire, Mustafa told us, was to set the heels above the head the whole world over, to exalt the down-trodden and abase the rulers. At once our hearts grew bold; we walked triumphant; we looked the English in the eyes, and pushed them with our shoulders in the streets. It was thought that, if we could but make our sorrows known to the new lords of England—who, we heard, were of the lowest of the people, quite uneducated—they would speedily remove and punish the bad tyrant Krûmer, and give us all the best of good appointments. Our hopes rose high. But for some months we sought in vain an opportunity of pleading our cause before them with convincing force. Then came the grave affair of Denshawai, a very godsend! Allah, of His Mercy, deigned to take our part. It was a time of some disturbance. All men felt that the iron hand which grasped our country had begun to shake; that the new lords of England would control and curb our governors. There was, besides, a hope of war with the Successor of the Prophet, the pious and exalted Sultan Abdul Hamid, Prince of Believers, which, if it came, would mean the end of all the English. Wise men strove to show some disaffection towards the Government, in hopes at once to please the Sultan's majesty and to win the favour of the lords of England; and the respect which had till then been paid to Englishmen among us became as a weight removed from every brow.

Thou knowest the inhabitants of our pigeon-villages; how, from the fact of their occupation, which involves

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT FOR PUBLISHING A BOOK OF SEDITIOUS POEMS: SHEIKH EL ABDUL AZIZ SHAWISH.

Sheikh el Abdul Aziz Shawish, editor of the Journal "El Alam," was one of those recently tried at Cairo for being concerned in the publication of a book of seditious poems by El Ghayati. The hearing lasted about four hours. The poet himself was sentenced in default to one year's and Sheikh Shawish to three months' simple imprisonment.

the spoiling of their neighbours' crops, they are more turbulent and rude than other fellâhin. The inhabitants of Denshawai, a pigeon-village—may the brave deed never be forgotten in our land!—attacked four British officers in uniform. Our dismay was great. All Egypt gasped for horror. We expected that the village would be destroyed, its inhabitants slaughtered, its territory sown with salt, at once, in anger, by the soldiery. But when we found that there would be a trial, a great display of justice, meant to overawe us, we knew our English rulers were afraid. A trial: what injustice, for deeds done in anger! Deeds done in anger should be avenged in anger, in the heat of the moment, or else

Well, by the help of such blasphemers, we frightened our old tyrants and procured their ruin. Krûmer fled, pretending illness. Others followed. All those who had anything to do with the punishment of those rogues at Denshawai—all the strong ones, all the best of the officials, were dishonoured or degraded. His Highness the Khedive himself grew frightened of us, and forsook our side, as soon as, by our help, he had got rid of Krûmer, whom he hated—ah, I tell thee!—like the plague. But the Sultan Abdul Hamid—may Allah ease him of his present sorrows!—a true friend of progress, remained our kind adviser till his foes deposed him; and then, the praise to Allah, we were strong enough to stand alone.

When we procured the release of the prisoners of Denshawai, all Egypt saw our power, and bowed towards us. Though the English here make feeble movements to restrain us, we know they dare not hurt us, so are unafraid. What can Sir Gorst do, when the lords of England take our part? We have but to go on, ever shouting louder, making more and more disturbance, to drive out these infidels. For, seeing us so strong, all men are drawn to us, even the rich notables who once despised us.

Hear a story which will show you what I mean. It happened little more than a year ago. A certain Pasha, who had been to England to beguile the rulers on behalf of Egypt, proposed in the Legislative Council a motion that we were ready for self-government. All dissented from him. Poor, good man, he was contemned, derided; he felt an outcast in his own land. He was not then one of us; he hugged his own ideas; he stood alone. I remember how he turned his head and wept, exclaiming in the bitterness of his grief:

"Here have I been lying to my God and to my conscience, telling the English you are ready for self-government; and now—you turn against me!" I wept myself to hear him—it was so pathetic.

Now see what happened this year. That same Pasha, who in the mean-

while had become one of us, opposed a measure all-important to the English, and the house was with him; there was only one dissentient voice. And why? What think you was the cause of this great change in so short a while? By Allah! it was simply that we students in the Higher Schools, true patriots all, had taken to attending meetings of the Council and shouting when the members pleased or angered us. Our shouts affect the nerves of all those greybeards, and turn their brains to smoke. Our fear is on them. Tell the villagers that we are now the masters of Egypt, that all who wish to rise must look to us. We shoulder the English proudly in the streets, we shout abuse of all their great ones; and who dares gainsay us? They shall learn that we are their superiors in education and politeness.

What art thou saying? That the villagers have no hatred for the English, that they fear to see them depart, lest worse should rule in their place? Are we worse than the English? Allah forbid! Wait till we next meet; then I will explain to thee our uprightness, our generosity, and the clean purity of our intentions. At present I must leave thee, to attend a lecture at the school.



THE SCENE OF THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON FOUR BRITISH OFFICERS IN 1906: THE "PIGEON" VILLAGE OF DENSCHAWAI.

In the summer of 1906 there was great public excitement about the case of four British officers who had been shooting pigeons at Denshawai, one of the villages whose inhabitants live by breeding pigeons, and were murderously attacked by the villagers, with the result that one of them, Captain Bull, died. The four murderers were executed, and others concerned were flogged. The conical buildings in the background are pigeon-cotes.

overlooked. We cried out against it, and the lords of England heard us. The trial was so cold, so cruel, the punishment so awful, that it made us scream. But when we found the lords of England were on our side, that they hated to see the honour of their uniform avenged, our sad souls laughed for joy and we were solaced.

We raised an outcry that was heard all over Europe. Members of the Chamber of Deputies arrived from England. They spoke of comfort to us, and we taught them all our griefs. The recipient of God's Mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kâmil was the man for that. He knew all the weak points of the Frank, and how to touch them, and others of our spokesmen worked by his instructions, and acquired great skill in managing such deputations. The members of their Parliament went home our creatures. They did all we told them, asking questions in the council-chamber. All the woes of Egypt were made known in England, and the rulers were ashamed to countenance such tyranny. Those members were the last of men, the most contemptible, the most abandoned. One of them even boasted to our leaders that he was an atheist. He said—may Allah protect us!—that he did not believe that any God at all exists. Just like a beetle! That shows what kind of men these English are!

ROYALTY IN MERRY MOOD: THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN TAKING PART IN A GYMKHANA; AND HIS MAJESTY AS POLO-PLAYER.



1. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN RIDING IN THE MUSICAL-CHAIRS RACE.
2. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND LORD CASTLEREAGH RIDING IN THE GREYNA GREEN STAKES
3. IN THE GAME DURING WHICH HE SHOT TWO GOALS: THE KING OF SPAIN PLAYING FOR RUGBY DURING THE MATCH AGAINST EATON.
4. THE MOCK BULL-FIGHT BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AND OTHERS ATTACKING THE "BULL."
5. A BREATHING SPACE DURING THE POLO-MATCH: THE KING OF SPAIN TAKES A MOMENT'S REST.

As a change from the strict etiquette of the Spanish Court, the King and Queen of Spain doubtless thoroughly enjoyed their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, where sport, serious or mirth-provoking, was the order of the day. During their stay their Majesties both played prominent parts in a gymkhana. Queen Victoria Eugénie, who was dressed in a simple black gown, fixed her hat on more firmly with a black veil, which she fastened round it and tied under her chin. She competed in the musical chairs for ladies on horseback, and in the Greytna Green Stakes she rode with Lord Castlereagh. The competitors had to ride in pairs to a table, where the man dismounted and wrote their names. The great event of the day was a mock bull-fight, in which the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mr. George Wyndham and others appeared, the bull being personated by Lord Herbert and Captain the Hon. A. Stanley, who roared stentoriously with the aid of a motor-horn. King Alfonso rode in the polo-ball race and won the serpentine polo-pony race. In the afternoon he scored two goals in the polo match Rugby v. Eaton.—[CENTRE PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL NEWS.]

FIGHTING CENTRIFUGAL FORCE: "LA ROUE JOYEUSE"—A REMARKABLE SIDE-SHOW AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRUSSELS.



FUN IN THE EXHIBITION THAT HAS BEEN THE SCENE

One of the most amusing and original side-shows at the Brussels Exhibition (which, it is hardly necessary to point out here, has been the scene of a disastrous fire) has been the "Merry Wheel," which has enjoyed a wonderful popularity, causing as much diversion to the spectators as to those going round upon it. Describing his illustration, our Artist writes: "On a circular platform people sit as near as they can to the centre. The platform, which is on wheels, is then set in motion, and gradually, as the motion increases, the centrifugal force projects all the passengers outward, except perhaps one or two who happen to be right at the centre. Even they have to exercise a good deal of resistance not to lose their ground. The game is perfectly safe. In the afternoon, only young people and children take part in it, and it is quite refreshing to see the ardour with which they get on the platform over and over again amid

OF A DISASTROUS FIRE: ON THE "MERRY WHEEL."

great laughter and excitement. Boys and girls take part alternately, and the whole affair is conducted with perfect propriety. The wheel is inserted in a circular floor, and on the steps surrounding it spectators and interested parents watch the proceedings. Hats and umbrellas have to be left (cloaks also if desired) in a cloak-room, for which no charge is made. At night men and women take the place of children, the wheel revolves more quickly, and one can see whole bunches of people clinging to one another, or going off at a tangent by alert attendants." It is reported that the side-shows were not damaged by the fire that destroyed the British and other sections; and that the Exhibition is to be opened as usual. In view of this fact, people are looking as usual for Brussels, and it would seem that the visitors to the "Paris of Belgium" will not diminish in numbers on account of the disaster.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Weinberg.

CONVEYING THE NEWS OF KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION TO THE SULTAN OF TURKEY: THE RECEPTION OF LORD NORTHAMPTON.

The Marquess of Northampton was head of the Special Mission sent to announce personally to the Sultan of Turkey the accession of King George. He was received in audience by the Sultan on August 6, at Dolmabahçe, and delivered an autograph letter from his Majesty the King. In the evening there was a State Banquet, at which the members of the Mission and of the British Embassy in Constantinople were present.



Photo, Cripp.

CROSSING THE SOLENT TO BE BURIED: THE BODY OF BISHOP CAHILL, OF PORTSMOUTH, ON ITS WAY TO RYDE.

Dr. Cahill, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, was buried in the cemetery at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where he had had charge of St. Mary's Church for thirty years. At the service in Portsmouth Cathedral Archbishop Bourne sang the Requiem Mass, and among those present was Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe. The coffin, covered with a pall of purple and gold, was taken to Ryde on a special steamer.



Photo, Walker.

THE HIGHLANDERS' "BEST FRIEND" ARRIVES AT BALLATER: THE KING, FOLLOWED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, with all their children, travelled last week by special train from Euston to Ballater and arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday morning. Our photograph shows King George, followed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, leaving the station at Ballater. On arriving at Balmoral Castle their Majesties received a picturesque Highland welcome in honour of their first visit to their Scottish home since the King's accession. In a happy little speech to the retainers who were gathered to meet him, the King said, "I want you to look upon me as your best friend." Their Majesties are to return South on the 7th or 8th of October.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.

A "BATTLE-SHIP" FOR AEROPLANE WAR-PRACTICE: THE VESSEL ON WHICH MR. GRAHAME-WHITE DROPPED SEVERAL "BOMBS."

Mr. Grahame-White gave an interesting demonstration near Blackpool of the possibilities of aeroplanes in naval warfare. A target representing a battle-ship was marked out on the ground, and on to this Mr. Grahame-White threw bags of flour from a height of 1000 feet. He hit the target every time. Our photograph was taken from his aeroplane.



Photo, W.G.P.

A CAVALRY KITCHEN IN WHICH RATIONS ARE COOKED ON THE MARCH: PREPARING THE "GALLOPING COOKER" IN CAMP.

During the recent "invasion of England," the regulations provided for extra rations, including meat and vegetables, for the troops who were under war-conditions. A travelling kitchen, called "the Galloping Cooker," was especially useful for cavalry regiments who moved quickly from place to place. Rations were cooked while on the march by means of oil fuel.



The Allenburys' Foods

The Mother's Testimony.

"I have pleasure in enclosing you a few photographs of my son, who is now just over eight years old. You will see by these how beautifully he has developed. He was fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods, and his health since has never caused us a moment's anxiety."

This testimonial, which is only one example of many received daily, fully substantiates the claim made for the "Allenburys" Foods, viz.:

That they are based on scientific certainty, and that they supply the perfect nourishment required to ensure the steady development from infancy to robust and healthy childhood.

A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY ADAPTED TO THE GROWING DIGESTIVE POWERS.

Milk Food No. 1

From Birth to 3 months.

Milk Food No. 2

From 3 to 6 months.

Malted Food No. 3

From 6 months upwards.

Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management, Free.



SAME BOY AGED 4 YEARS



SAME BOY AGED 8 YEARS

ALLEN & HANBURY LTD., Lombard St., LONDON.

ART NOTES.

THE advent in England of Rembrandt's "Rape of Europa" is important if it means anything more than a stage in its passage from the Princess de Broglie's collection to the United States. If it remains



HISTORICAL PAGEANTRY IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: THE "DEATH OF PIERSON" CAR IN THE JERSEY BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

One of the most striking cars in the Jersey Battle of Flowers held recently was that arranged by the parish of St. Helier, reproducing the well-known picture by Copley, "The Death of Pierson," which is in the National Gallery. Major Pierson commanded the Jersey forces when the French, in 1781, unsuccessfully invaded the island. The small cannon in the tableau was the actual gun used by the defenders.

here it will be an example of a class of subject rare in this country. In works of his greatest period, the National Gallery, the Wallace, and other English collections are very rich; but with his curious excursions, belonging to an earlier period, into the pagan mythologies, we are but poorly furnished. Full of anachronism and incongruity of type and setting, they are seldom more than consciously colloquial essays in classical themes. He was much more serious in his reconstruction of the Old Testament and the Christian drama, for in choosing its characters from the men about him he did what he knew would best express the perpetual renewal of its significance in the hearts of the faithful. His angels, of short and stalwart Dutch stock, are never comic; his Dianas and Europas are always nearly ludicrous.

The death of Mr. Joseph Swynnerton at Port St. Mary, in his native Isle of Man, lessens the never numerous band of accomplished British sculptors. With studios in Rome and London, Mr. Swynnerton, like the fountains of his designing, was found at his happiest in the Italian scene. For many visiting friends, as a *cicerone* whose knowledge of the city exceeded that of most Romans, he made Rome delightfully intimate, and the surrounding country of his showing discovered hostelries and vintages that must be now for ever lost to the unlearned stranger. Besides the public fountain in Rome that won him the medal given by the Minister of Public Instruction, the memorial bust of Lord Russell of Killowen, and the fountain in the Camberwell Art Gallery, Mr. Swynnerton executed the statue of St. Winefride in Holywell, whence report now comes of another miraculous cure. Mr. Swynnerton leaves as widow a lady whose paintings are famous in contemporary art.

It is not surprising to one who witnessed the dismay among the Japanese attendants when, many weeks ago, portions of the roof of the Fine Art pavilion at Shepherd's Bush started a leak, that a prolonged period of wet weather necessitated

the removal of some of the ancient paintings and the closing of two of the galleries. It is doubtful if the dangers and difficulties of housing a priceless collection of works of art in such surroundings can be entirely overcome, however diligent and conscientious the authorities may be, just as it is doubtful if a crowd intoxicated with the delights of the wiggle-woggle, of the seasons of Fair Japan (executed, I believe, entirely by British artisans), and of the mountain-railway, can be brought to do full homage to alien antiquities.

The anxiously penned notices, "Please Keep Hand Off," and the marvellously sculptured worthy in ballooning sleeves and breeches, have proved the most delightful features to the average straggler, and it must be admitted that the lack of space, a leaking roof, and the idle giggling of the majority of the visitors have militated against the success of the Section. The generosity of the Japanese Government and of royal and noble Japanese collectors in entrusting their treasures to England would have been more happily rewarded if Burlington House had, immediately on the close of the summer exhibition, been prepared for the reception of the entire collection, which, in the cramped space allotted at Shepherd's Bush, has been seen, not collectively, but in relays. Even now, while the roof persists in leaking and the period of the loans is not exhausted, it would be well if some such plan were carried out. Expenses of removal, recasing, reinsurance, and a compact with Mr. Kiralfy might be met by a Government grant if the Royal Academy is not itself prepared to meet the cost of providing a unique and invaluable autumn and winter exhibition. E. M.



TRAGEDY TURNED TO BURLESQUE: THE "DEATH OF PIERSON" CAR RETURNING THE FIRE OF BLOSSOMS IN THE JERSEY BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

Not even patriotic feelings could restrain the frolicsome spirit of the Jersey folk in their recent Battle of Flowers. They pelted the "Death of Pierson" car with a rain of blossoms, and the occupants of the car, entering into the spirit of the day, abandoned their tragic looks and attitudes, and returned the fire vigorously.

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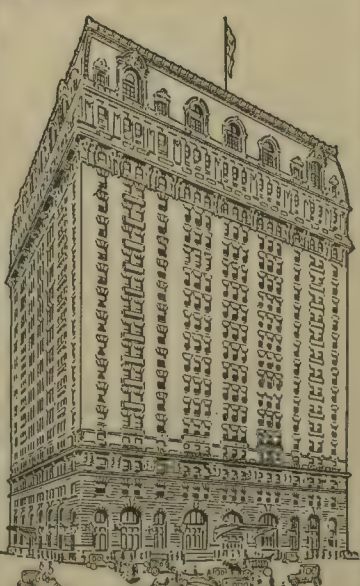
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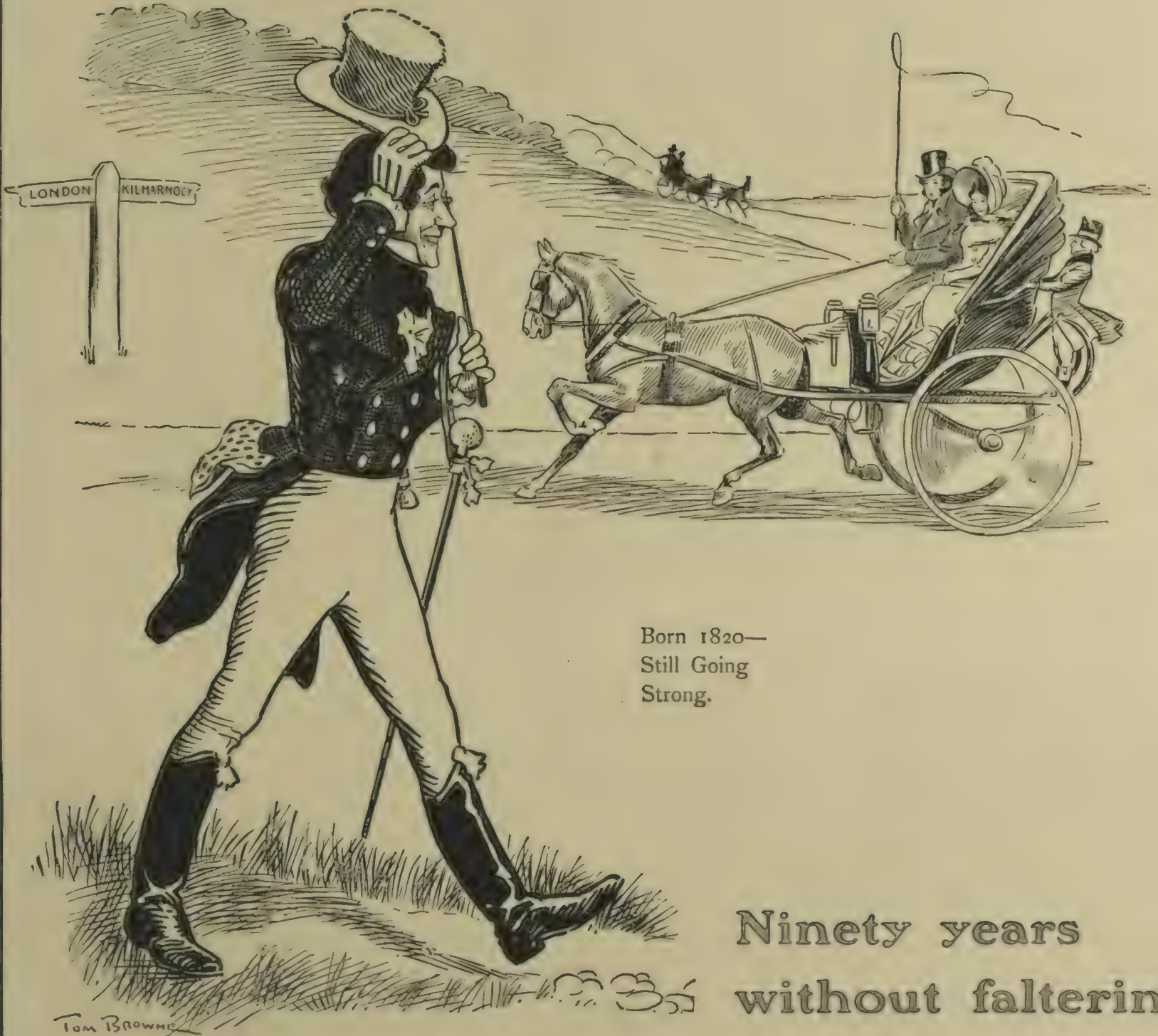
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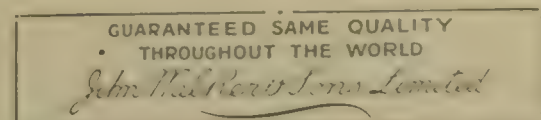
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a most important historical article in the new issue of the *Quarterly Review*; it is entitled "The Character of King Edward VII." but the interest for many of us lies rather in the light that it throws upon the character and conduct of Queen Victoria as a mother. It would be impossible to over-rate the value to the Queen of her happy marriage, and so long as her husband lived, everything that bore her signature was stamped with the impress of two minds in an ideal married union. But the Queen had a literary style distinctively her own, and her individuality is clearly recognisable in the more personal letters to her son that are printed from the archives at Windsor in this interesting article. The Queen and Prince Consort were in the habit of putting into writing anything that they particularly desired to impress upon others, even those in immediate personal contact with them. Letters were constantly passing, and copies are religiously preserved at Windsor. They make it clear that the royal children had the daily, almost the hourly, care of their parents. It was not only the Heir to the Throne who was the object of their solicitude, for in the letters of Princess Alice there are numerous allusions to her own training which show that she received the same influences. "I try to bring up my children," she says once, "as you did us, to be simple-minded, and to regard their rank as *nothing* but a means of doing good and setting an example." In the *Quarterly* article we are allowed to see the very counsels thus alluded to, in letters that bear internal evidence of having been penned by the Queen herself to her eldest son. He is instructed "to treat servants and those below you with unfailing courtesy and kindness," and to "remember that, by having engaged to serve you in return for certain money payments, they have not surrendered their dignity, which belongs to them as brother men." The young Prince was advised not to rely upon servants too much for the wants of daily life. "The more you can do for yourself and the less you need their help, the greater will be your independence and comfort." How simple and wise, and how remarkable coming from the Queen, who had been heiress to a great throne from her earliest recollection! There is equally good advice on dress and many other details. The article is well worth study by everybody interested in the Sovereign who politically rehabilitated the monarchy in esteem, and at the same time was so admirable a wife and mother.

At the Conference of the International Law Association recently held in the London Guildhall, a paper was read by Dr. de Leval, legal adviser to the British Legation in Brussels, on the extremely unfair position in which British women stand in reference to marriages with foreigners. A Belgian or French young man may pretend to a girl in this country that he has obtained his parents' consent to his marriage, and thus can be legally married to her here, even in church, and yet the moment he goes back to his own country, he can absolutely



FOR A COUNTRY-HOUSE DINNER.

A gown of white Ninon-de-soie over white silk, trimmed with bands of silver embroidery and pearl ornaments.

repudiate her and any children that he may have had by the marriage. It will be declared void in the foreign courts of law, if all the formalities have not been fulfilled that make marriage legal in the man's own native country. But this is by no means the end or the worst of the wrong done in the case to the British woman. In their sapience, our courts have solemnly decided that in such a case the British woman remains the foreign man's wife; so that if she marries again here, she may be prosecuted for bigamy, or deserted at pleasure by her British second husband, as our law persists in regarding her as still the Belgian's or Frenchman's wife, notwithstanding the fact that both the man himself and the courts of law of his country refuse to admit that the marriage-tie exists. This is monstrous! Dr. de Leval's suggested remedy is "that the English authorities should *never* allow a marriage to take place in this country between any foreigner and a British woman until the officiating authority is satisfied that the law of the man's country has been complied with, so as to make the marriage binding upon him in his own land."

Children have reason to be grateful for the cheapening that has taken place in materials, so that the old-fashioned martyrdom of the innocents involved in dressing them up in their elders' cast-off clothing, "cut down," is no longer needful amongst fairly well-off people. In past times it was quite the custom to sacrifice the poor mites by making over for them not only the gowns of their elders that happened to be suitable in colour and design, but also the big patterns, checks, or floral designs, and the flimsy, tumbled finery of their elders, for materials were then very dear. Alas! there are still some families where "cutting down for the girls" must obtain, but it is now the exception, for at sale-times such charming remnant pieces and short lengths can, and should, be picked up for the children's frocks that it is only the very poorly supplied purse that cannot unflinchingly produce the necessary amount. The ideal fashion for a girl's frock is hanging loose from the shoulders, with smocking as a yoke. A bit of soft material such as cashmere or merino or nun's veiling, is needful; but granted that this has been obtained, the little frock needs hardly any cutting-out, as it will simply fall in full folds, held round the waist by a sash.

A dentifrice much used and approved of on the Continent is the tooth-paste, or at choice the tooth-elixir, prepared from a prescription of the dentist to the Queen of Holland, and named after him, the "Dentifrices Friederich." The "Tooth-Paste Friederich" is flavoured with peppermint, one of the best antiseptics for the mouth, and is free from acids. The "Tooth Elixir Friederich" has a very pleasant taste; it is supplied in bottles provided with a drip-stopper that is very convenient. These dentifrices have been awarded a large number of gold medals at International Exhibitions, and are strongly recommended by authorities.

F. L. M. M. M.



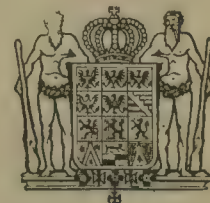
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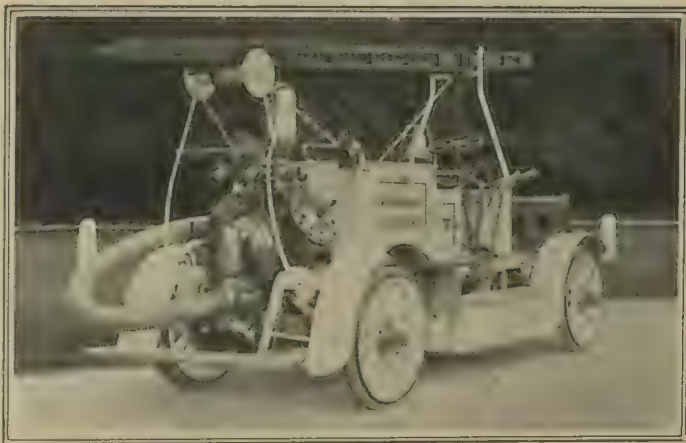
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Town Clerk of Douglas, Isle of Man, has approached the Royal Automobile Club in the matter of a celebration which is to take place in that town in commemoration of its grant of local self-government some fifty years ago, and has suggested that one day of the fêtes at least should be devoted to a great motor-race or races, in the promotion of which the Club could rely upon the active co-operation of the island authorities. Without taking action on its own account, the Club referred the matter to that sport-killing body, the Trade Society, with the result, after discussion, that the committee passed a resolution regretting that it did not see its way to take part in the organisation of such race or races. It is really pitiable to see how the Club bows the knee to Baal in these matters. But there is an independent automobile club in the independent island of Man, and they should take the matter into their own hands. The race would come off right enough.

On July 28 last a visit to the grandly appointed works of the Wolseley Tool and Motor Company, Ltd., at Birmingham, was jointly paid by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and our own Institution of Mechanical Engineers on the occasion of their joint summer meeting. This most important occurrence has been made the subject of a sumptuously prepared souvenir by the first company, which has, of course, been mailed to each and every one of the guests and others interested. A perusal of the interestingly written matter, coupled with an inspection of the beautiful illustrations, gives a very complete idea of the extent and scope of the Wolseley business, and the immense and valuable plant concerned in the output of the deservedly popular Wolseley cars.

Tyre fillings, something that should give resilience approaching that of air, but which would, of course, be impossible to puncture, have come before the public more than once. All sorts and manners of qualities have been claimed for them; they have had their little day of boom and trial, and then they have dropped out of knowledge, still leaving King Air in the possession of the field. But there is one compound which, though it arrived last, is not the least



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The new "Hatfield" pattern petrol motor fire-engine supplied by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Greenwich Road, S.E., and Long Acre, to the Fire Department of Pembroke, Ireland, is the first of its type in that country. At the official trials at Pembroke it threw a jet over 200 feet high, while on the road a speed of 32 miles an hour was attained.



MOTOR-TRACTION FOR WATER-CARTS: A MUNICIPAL AUTO-FLUSHER IN THE STREETS OF TORONTO.

The city authorities of Toronto, Canada, have been quick to realise the value of motor-traction. The illustration shows one of the two big auto-flushers that are now in service on Toronto streets. The chassis is a 40 h.p. Berna. The water-tank has a capacity of 1200 gallons. While working the flusher will travel at a speed of eight miles an hour. It will do the work of three horse-drawn tanks.

of all these, and seems as if bound to stay. Anyway, it has the countenance of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, and that company does not father failures. I refer to "Pfleumatic," which has nothing to do with the Demon "Flu," but is a cellular material, three-fifths of the bulk of which is compressed air. A tyre-cover is fixed to the rim by a continuous circular band, and the Pfleumatic material is filled directly into the cover itself, dispensing with an inner tube to a predetermined pressure proportionate to the weight and size of the car carried.

Every crevice in the cover is filled up, and being always under pressure, the substance adapts itself to any stretching of the fabric. It is obviously, as I have suggested, impervious to puncture, so that the carriage of inner tubes or repair-outfits is not necessary. Covers filled with Pfleumatic can be worn down to the last thread of the fabric, and as there is no friction between the inner tube and the internal surface of the cover, the latter is claimed to have a much longer life. Pfleumatic adds but 7 lb. only to a wheel of average size, and on a well-sprung car is remarkably comfortable.

There are two details of the modern motor-car, in which, while material and workmanship have advanced in quality, design has practically stood still. I refer to the transmission-gear and the springs, particularly to the springs. Sheffield to-day produces a spring steel which, made into the long, flat, laminated springs now generally fitted, brings them as near-luxury as needs be; but however pliable and lissome they are, they, particularly with the lighter cars, cause the car to plunge and rebound in an undesirable way. Although the passengers in the vehicle are cut off from all sensible shock, the movement of the car apprises them of its passage over a rough road, which should not be on a perfect system of springing. Devices in substitution of springs have come and gone, though why nothing more from a practical point of view has been heard of the Cavey Suspension and the Amans-Pneumo Suspension, both of which seemed as near-perfection as possible, I am at a loss to understand. The Cavey system of course differed so widely from accepted arrangements, that it would have to live down prejudice, but the Amans when fitted was barely noticeable.

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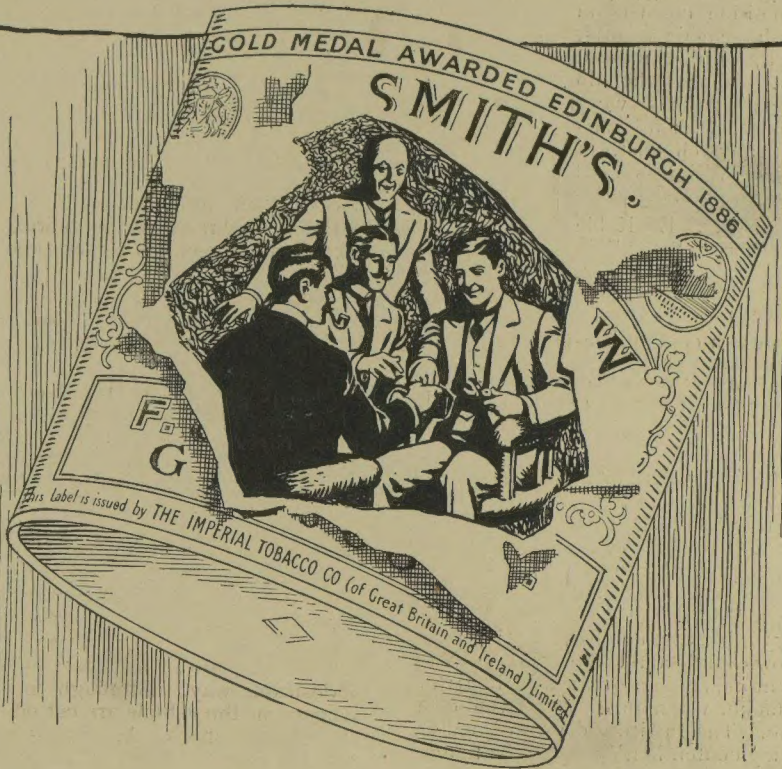
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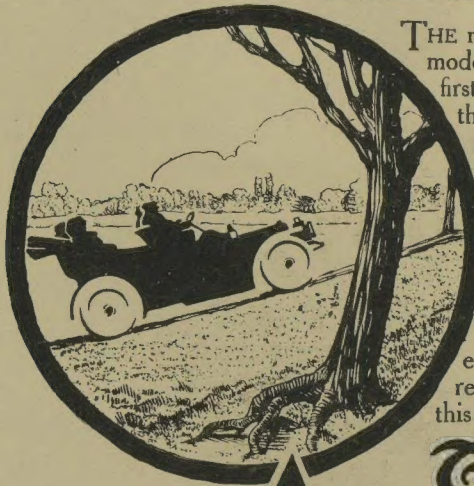
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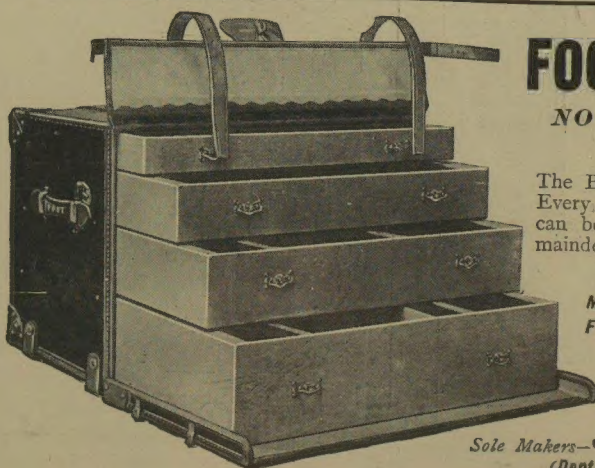
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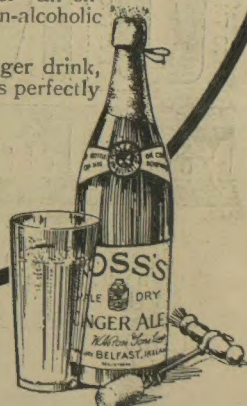
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MUSIC.

AT this season of the year, when the fires of musical interest, stirred faintly in the Metropolis by the admirable series of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, are fanned more vigorously in the provinces by a series of festivals, interest turns in London more to the signs of the times than to actual happenings. We have time to take stock of work done, and to consider the promise of a season to come. While the Londoner moves westward along the Strand in search of music, he overlooks much that is worth noting on either side. On the one hand are the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; on the other, the gardens of the Victoria Embankment; and in both the bands of the London County Council are active throughout the season. Only those who have paused for awhile on the westward road will have realised the value of the County Council's work in raising the standard of popular taste. A few days ago, in the Villiers Street section of the gardens, the fourth Symphonies of Schumann and Beethoven were given in one week. This is most significant, for it must be remembered that it is no part of the musical policy of the L.C.C. to move in advance of its patrons, and these patrons are literally gathered from the streets, tired workers for the most part, to whom the ordinary avenues of music are closed. When we come to consider the question, it is far less remarkable that a promenade audience at Queen's Hall should accept Richard Strauss than that a gathering in the Embankment Gardens should welcome Schumann and Beethoven. Balfe and Wallace have fallen from their high estate, Johann Strauss and Emile Waldteufel are no longer forces with which the director of the L.C.C. bands need reckon. They have their popularity, but it is no more than a waning one; the time will soon come when the place thereof upon the programmes shall know them no more.

The seaside has a similar story to tell of changing tastes, but the movement is slower. Music in our coast towns depends to no small extent upon the generosity of the municipal authorities, and it is to be feared that many of these gentlemen are more concerned with the addition of a halfpenny to the rates than with a measure

of artistic progress at a trifling loss. They have been heard to plead that the public does not want "a lot of high-class music." May we, in these circumstances, invite them carefully to consider the programmes of the London County Council bands in the parks and open spaces of the Metropolis?

Most ingenious and interesting is the View Competition arranged by the proprietors of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, and for which prizes of £10 10s., £5 5s., and £3 3s. are offered. The competition consists in naming a number of views of British seaside resorts, photographs of which are reproduced, without names, in a little book issued by the firm. Those who do not know the places themselves can enlist the services of their friends. Copies of the booklet, with all particulars, can be obtained free from any chemist, or by writing to "Seaside," Proprietors of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66-68, Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

In connection with our review of Mr. E. Koble Chatterton's book, "Steamships and Their Story," in our issue of July 30, we gave an illustration of a steam tug-boat invented in 1736 by Jonathan Hulls, whom Mr. Chatterton speaks of as "the first Englishman to apply steam to ships." We have since received a communication from a descendant of his, Mr. J. Hooper Hulls, who takes exception to the doubt, expressed in our note under the illustration (and based on Mr. Chatterton's book), whether Hulls' invention was ever put to a practical test. We are very glad to give publicity to what Mr. Hulls has to say. He writes: "With such a statement I wish to differ, as it is quite contrary to official facts. . . . In Hulls' Treatise (1737), it is stated that 'he hath, with much Labour and Study and at Great Expense, *invented and formed* a machine,' etc. The best proof I can put forward that the boat was a practical success is contained in 'The History of Progress in Great Britain' (1859): 'Thus we arrive at the time when, in 1736, Jonathan Hulls' steam-boat took a sailing-ship in tow, and, amid the wonder, doubts, and jeers of the spectators, made a great splash, a loud noise, and a black smoke, yet managed to haul the cumbrous hulk along,' etc. The Institute of Marine Engineers, London, supports my contention."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

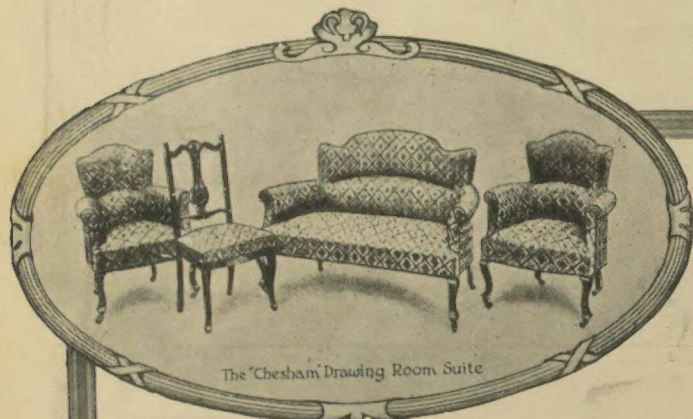
THE will of Mr. GEORGE CLUNIES ROSS, of the Keeling Cocos Islands, chief and proprietor of those coral islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, who died at Ventnor on July 7, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £207,796, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives one half of his shares in the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, in trust, for his son John Sydney; one fourth of such shares, in trust, for his wife and sons Wilfred, Edwin, and George; and the remaining quarter are to follow the trusts of a settlement made in 1906; £500 each to the executors; and the residue of his property, except boats, plant, etc., in connection with his business at the Keelings, to his wife and nine children.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1908) of Mr. HENRY ALBERT MARTIN, of Stoneleigh, Huddersfield, head of Martin, Sons, and Co., Wellington Mills, Lindley, worsted-manufacturers, who died on June 9, has been proved by three of his sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £417,489. He gives his freehold residence to his son Horace; the freehold premises, Cringlemere, Windermere, to his son Theodore; £10,000 Debentures in his firm, in trust, for his daughter Adelaide; £15,000 Debentures, in trust, for each of his daughters Blanche and Vilette; £20,000 Debentures, in trust, for his daughter Lorna; £150 per annum to Harriet Hall, for many years his housekeeper; and the residue to his sons Horace, Ernest, Theodore, and Oscar Harry.

The will of Mr. HUGH COLIN SMITH, of Mount Clare, Roehampton, a director of the Bank of England, who died on March 8, has been proved by three sons, the gross value of the estate being £376,523. After making provision for his wife, he leaves his property to his children.

The will of Mr. DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, of 25, Rutland Gate, and Brockwood Park, Alresford, senior partner in Frederick Huth and Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, City, has been proved by Louis Ernest Meinertzhagen, son, and Lewis Huth Walters, the value of the estate being £154,236. His wife being already provided for, he gives to her £2000 and the money on two private accounts; to his son Richard the family portraits

(Continued overleaf.)



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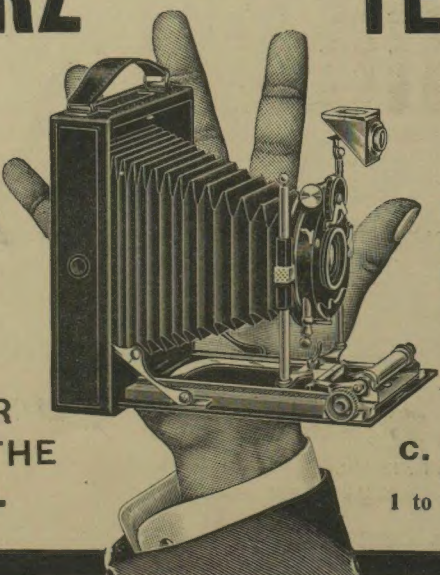
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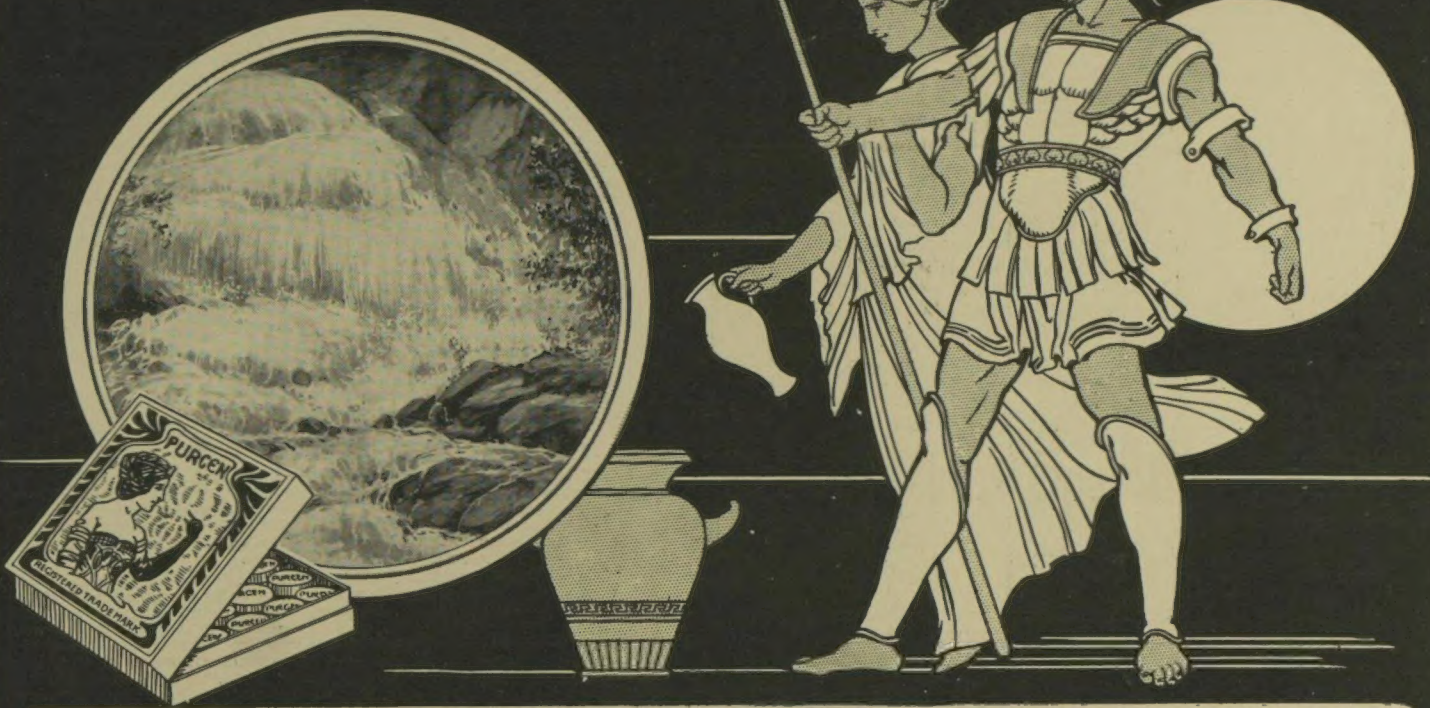
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